

# 2014-2015

## Safe Schools Annual Statistical Report

Office of Next Generation  
Schools and Districts



October 2015

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## Purpose, Organization, and Timeline

The purpose of this document is to provide a summary of the state's 2014-15 safe schools data, as required by Kentucky Revised Statute [KRS 158.444](#). The source of data is the state's student information system, Infinite Campus (IC). Terminology in this report is consistent with terminology used in state and federal reporting and data collection (e.g., race/ethnicity, offender, discipline resolution, behavior event, and behavior incident).

This report begins with an overview, starting with student enrollment compared with behavior events reported, followed by disaggregated discipline resolutions and incident categories by race/ethnicity, gender, grade level, and socioeconomic status.

Behavior data is entered into IC by administrators at the school level and is then verified at the school and district levels before submission to the Kentucky Department of Education (KDE). The data reflected in this report has gone through the following verification process:

- **May 2015** – District Safe Schools Coordinators were instructed to begin validation of behavior data by utilizing the Safe Schools Extract tool within IC.
- **June 2015** – District superintendents were required to submit a district verification form to KDE; this indicates that the district data was complete and accurate.
- **July – August 2015** – Districts were instructed to verify aggregate district safety data via the School Report Card Quality Assurance site.
- **July – August 2015** – Districts were instructed to make any necessary behavior data changes in Infinite Campus.
- **October 2015** – School level behavior data was publicly released via the School Report Card within [KDE's Open House](#).

## Introduction

The *2014-15 Safe Schools Annual Statistical Report* is produced by the Kentucky Department of Education (KDE) in compliance with [KRS 158.444](#). Districts enter safe schools behavior events into the statewide student information system, Infinite Campus. Any behavior incident resulting in expulsion (with or without services), suspension (in-school or out-of-school) or corporal punishment has been included in this report. In addition, any behavior events involving assault or violence, weapons, alcohol or drugs (including tobacco) or bullying or harassment are included in this report, regardless of resolution.

Beginning with school year 2013-14, schools were to report incidents of in-school removal in addition to incidents of expulsion, suspension, and corporal punishment. Additionally, schools were required to report all behavior events involving assault or violence, bullying or harassment, alcohol, drugs (including tobacco), or weapons, regardless of whether the incident resulted in a reportable resolution. Due to the increase in the types of behavior events required to be reported, there is a corresponding increase in the overall number of behavior events reported. Behavior events resulting in expulsions, out-of-school suspension or corporal punishment now illustrate three years of trend data (school years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15).

The Division of Student Success has provided training and guidance to schools and districts to ensure accuracy and reliability in data collection and reporting. The data standards and the recorded WebEx trainings are available on the [Safe Schools website](#).

For additional information, please contact:  
Division of Student Success  
Kentucky Department of Education  
Office of Next Generation Schools & Districts  
(502) 564-4772

## Glossary of Terms

The following terms are used in the *Safe Schools Annual Statistical Report*.

**Behavior Event** - A behavior event is the detail of the student's offense.

**Behavior Incident** – A behavior incident is a group of behavior events linked by time and proximity. Events do not have to be related nor do the same participants have to be grouped together in an incident. Therefore, multiple events could be attached to one behavior incident.

*Example: A student uses social media during class to bully another student, resulting in a fight. Several separate behavior events (inappropriate use of technology, bullying, assault) are linked together by time and proximity to produce a single behavior incident.*

**Board Policy Violation** – An infraction of school rules that is not a violation of law, but is against school board policy and requires a consequence/resolution.

**Discipline Resolution** – The consequence a student receives from the school in response to a behavior event. Students may receive multiple resolutions for one event. There are five state discipline resolutions that are reported to KDE annually and become part of the *Safe Schools Annual Statistical Report*:

**Expelled with Services (SSP1):** The removal of a student from school for disciplinary reasons that results in withdrawal of the student from the school of attendance. Criteria for expulsion are defined and set by the local board of education. Although the student was expelled from the regular classroom setting, arrangements were made for the provision of educational and IEP-related services.

**Expelled without Services (SSP2):** The removal of a student from school for disciplinary reasons that results in withdrawal of the student from the school of attendance. Criteria for expulsion are defined and set by the local board of education. No arrangements were made for the provision of educational services.

**Out-of-School Suspension (SSP3):** A student was removed from the regular classroom and barred from school for a specified duration of time.

**Corporal Punishment (SSP5):** A student was physically punished (e.g., paddling, spanking, or other form of physical punishment).

**In-School Removal (INSR):** A removal from the student's regular educational setting during instructional time and placement in a program or another setting within the district with the student continuing to receive educational and IEP-related services (e.g., In-School Alternative Placement (ISAP), In-School Suspension (ISS), Safe Room, In-School Detention, Alternative Classroom, or Alternative Education Program within the district).

**Individual Education Program (IEP)** – The legal document that defines a student's special education program, including the disability under which the student qualifies for Special Education Services.

**Infinite Campus (IC)** – Kentucky’s statewide student information system (all student records are maintained in this system).

**Law Violation** – An infraction of school rules that also violates the law and could result in a call to the police, arrest, or charges filed (if the school chooses to pursue charges).

**Socioeconomic Status (SES)** – An indicator of a student’s economic status and the student’s assigned meal code (free meal, reduced meal, or paid meal, based on a self-reported parent application).

**Location** – An indicator of ***where*** the behavior incident took place:

- SSL1 Classroom
- SSL2 Bus
- SSL3 Hallway/Stairwell
- SSL4 Cafeteria
- SSL5 Campus Grounds
- SSL6 Off-Campus
- SSL7 Restroom
- SSL8 Gym
- SSL9 Office
- SSL10 Athletic Field
- SSL11 Playground
- SSL12 Field Trip
- SSL13 Other

**Context** – An indicator of ***when*** the behavior incident occurred:

- SS School sponsored event, during school hours
- SN School sponsored event, non-school hours
- NS Non-school sponsored event, school hours
- NN Non-school sponsored event, non-school hours

**Grade Level** – A standardized list of grade levels used in Infinite Campus for all students:

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| PS = Preschool             | 06 = 6 <sup>th</sup> Grade  |
| K = Kindergarten           | 07 = 7 <sup>th</sup> Grade  |
| 01 = Primary 1st           | 08 = 8 <sup>th</sup> Grade  |
| 02 = Primary 2nd           | 09 = 9 <sup>th</sup> Grade  |
| 03 = Primary 3rd           | 10 = 10 <sup>th</sup> Grade |
| 04 = 4 <sup>th</sup> Grade | 11 = 11 <sup>th</sup> Grade |
| 05 = 5 <sup>th</sup> Grade | 12 = 12 <sup>th</sup> Grade |
- 14 = Special Education Student participating in Alternate Assessment, who must turn 17 years of age on or before October 1<sup>st</sup> of the current school year and must have progressed through grade 12 assessments.

## Overall Incident and Student Counts

For school year 2014-15, the following state discipline resolutions are included in this report:

- SSP1: Expelled with Services
- SSP2: Expelled without Services
- SSP3: Out-of-School Suspension
- SSP5: Corporal Punishment
- INSR: In-School Removal

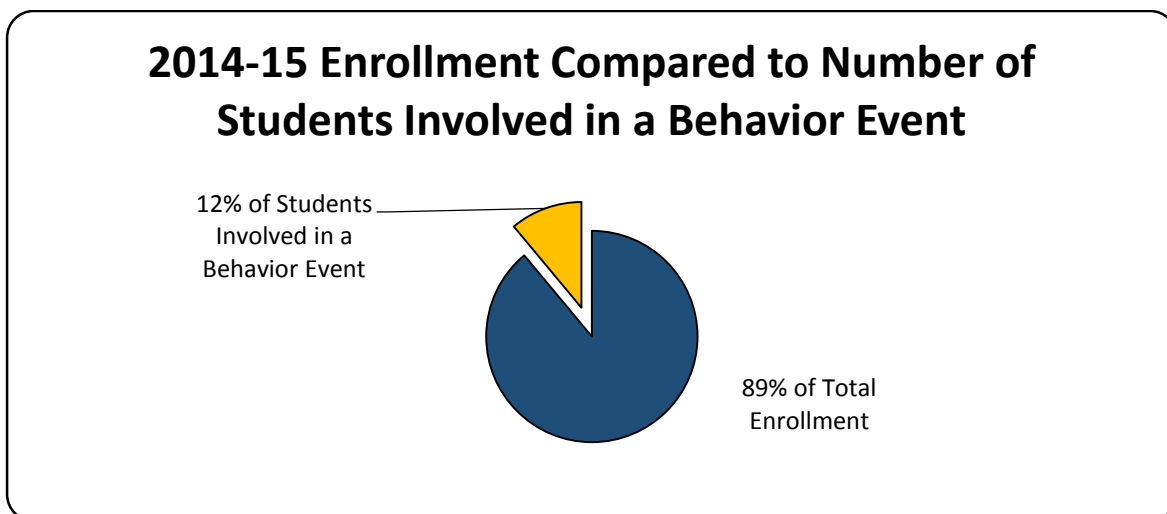
For school year 2014-15, behavior events with law or board violations related to the following are included, regardless of resolution type:

- Assault or violence
- Bullying or harassment
- Alcohol
- Drugs (including tobacco)
- Weapons

Kentucky's total public school population for school year 2014-15 was 661,656 students, as reported on the 2014-15 Growth Factor. The Growth Factor is the annual report submitted to KDE by districts that details average daily attendance based on student membership during the first two months of school. Of the total Kentucky public school population, 79 percent of students were White, 11 percent were Black, 5 percent were Hispanic, and 5 percent were classified as "Other". The male and female total student populations were almost equal, with 51 percent males and 49 percent females. Students who received free or reduced meals comprised 60 percent of the total population, while those students who pay for meals was 40 percent.

Chart 1 reflects the total student enrollment (661,656) compared to the number of students involved in a behavior event (80,595) for school year 2014-15.

**Chart 1**



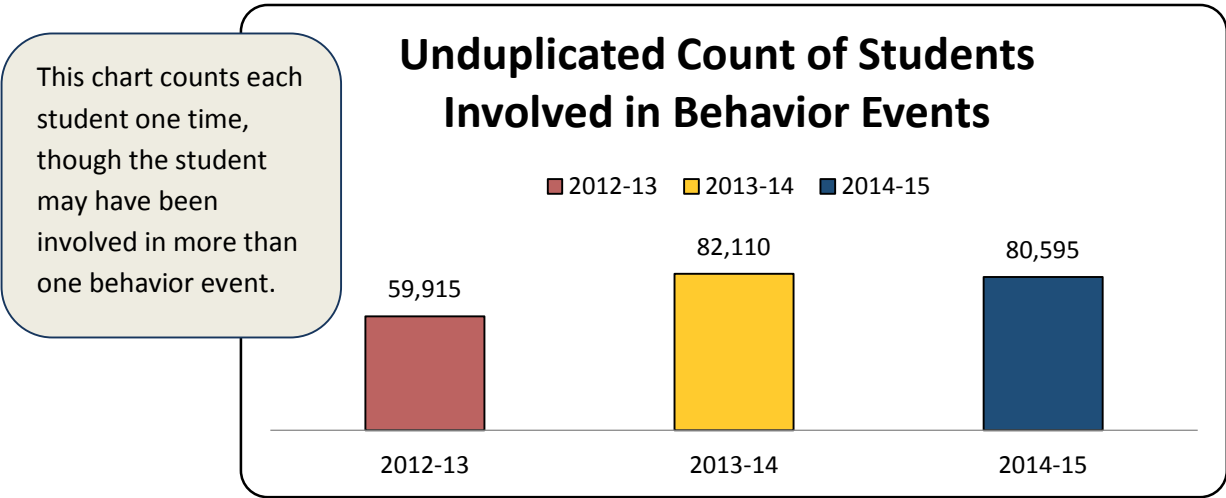
Information contained within Chart 1 shows only 80,595 students, or 12 percent, were involved in a behavior event that included a qualifying law or board violation or state resolution based on the inclusions outlined



above. The fact that 250,327 behavior events were reported indicates that many students were involved in multiple behavior events.

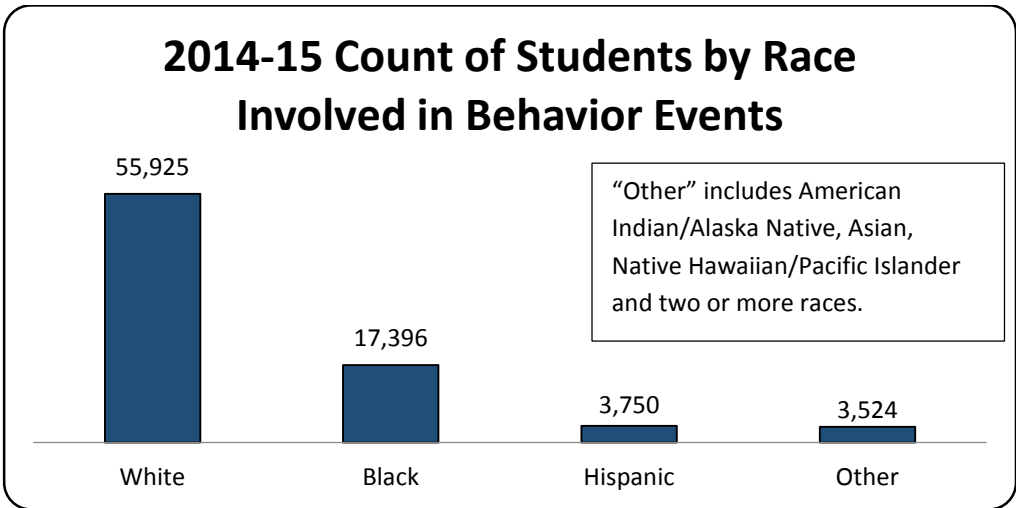
This section illustrates data reported based on the requirements of [KRS 158.444](#). The data charted is for school years 2012-13, 2013-14, and 2014-15.

Chart 2



The increase in the unduplicated count of students from school year 2012-13 to 2013-14 may be attributed to differences in reporting requirements that added additional discipline resolutions to be included beginning with the 2013-14 school year. There was a slight decrease in students involved in behavior events between 2013-14 and 2014-15.

Chart 3



This chart presents the (unduplicated) number of students by race/ethnicity involved in a behavior incident for school year 2014-15. This chart indicates that, of the students involved in behavior events, 69 percent of students are White, 22 percent of students are Black, 5 percent of students are Hispanic/Latino, and 4 percent are in the other race/ethnicity category. Based on the above information, Whites, Hispanics, and “Other”

racess or ethnicities are underrepresented in the involvement of behavior events. However, Blacks are overrepresented with 22 percent of behavior events compared to their 11 percent composition of the total population.

## Instances of Expulsion, Out-of-School Suspension, In-School Suspension, and Corporal Punishment

**KRS 158.444, Section (2) (b) 3**

Of the 250,327 behavior events reported in school year 2014-15, 234,160 events resulted in a resolution of expulsion (with or without services), suspension (out-of-school or in-school), or corporal punishment.

**Chart 4**

<b>Discipline Resolutions</b>			
	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>
<b>In-School Removal</b>	88,836	193,248	180,862
<b>Expelled with Services</b>	175	123	142
<b>Expelled without Services</b>	30	25	24
<b>Out-of-School Suspension</b>	55,238	50,155	52,558
<b>Corporal Punishment*</b>	955	823	574

This section details the following resolutions:  
 INSR: In-School Removal  
 SSP1: Expelled with Services  
 SSP2: Expelled without Services  
 SSP3: Out-of-School Suspension  
 SSP5: Corporal Punishment

*\*Note that only 25 of Kentucky's 173 districts reported use of Corporal Punishment during the 2014-15 school year.*

The chart shows that in-school removal was the most frequently reported discipline resolution for all three school years 2012-13, 2013-14, and 2014-15. School year 2014-15 saw a slight decrease of in-school removals from the prior school year. For the 2014-15 school year, 77 percent of behavior events resulted in an in-school removal from the student's regular instructional setting; 22 percent of behavior events resulted in an out-of-school suspension; and less than 1 percent of behavior events resulted in an expulsion (with or without services) or corporal punishment. Corporal punishment has declined by nearly 40 percent over the past two school years as has the number of school districts reporting the use of corporal punishment.

The collection of in-school removal data was added in school year 2012-13 to capture the number and frequency of which students are removed from their regular educational setting. In-school removal is a consequence that a school can employ as part of a progressive discipline process and allows the instructional process to continue for the student.

## Discipline Resolutions by Gender:

The chart below disaggregates behavior data by discipline resolution and gender per school year.

Chart 5

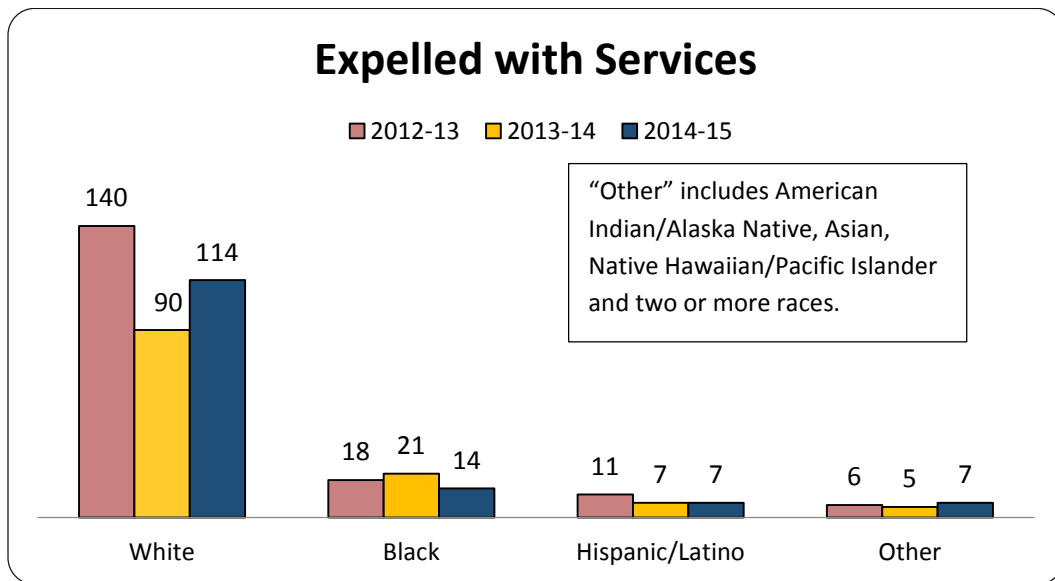
Discipline Resolutions by Gender						
	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
In-School Removal	63,905	24,931	137,474	55,774	130,883	49,979
Expelled with Services	152	23	94	29	104	38
Expelled without Services	23	7	16	9	22	2
Out-of-School Suspension	39,536	15,702	36,217	13,938	37,646	14,912
Corporal Punishment	867	88	719	104	514	60

The majority of all discipline resolutions across all school years involved male students. For school year 2014-15, 72 percent of all discipline resolutions involved male students, compared to 51 percent of the total population.

## Discipline Resolutions by Race/Ethnicity:

The chart below disaggregates resolutions of expulsion with services by race/ethnicity, per school year.

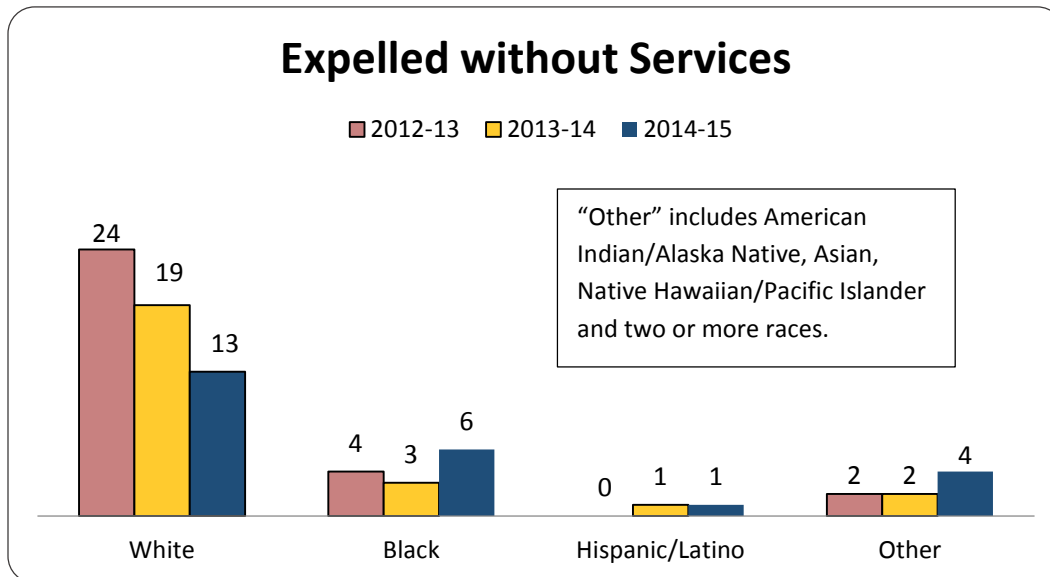
Chart 6



For resolutions of expulsion with services, there was an overall decrease in the three years of school data, despite a slight increase from school year 2013-14 to 2014-15. The number of resolutions of expelled with services was relatively constant among all race/ethnicity categories across the past three school years except for slight fluxuations among White students. Criteria for expulsion are defined and set by the local board of education. In an expulsion with services, arrangements were made for the provision of educational or IEP-related services, although the student was expelled from the regular classroom setting.

The chart below disaggregates resolutions of expulsion without services by race/ethnicity, per school year.

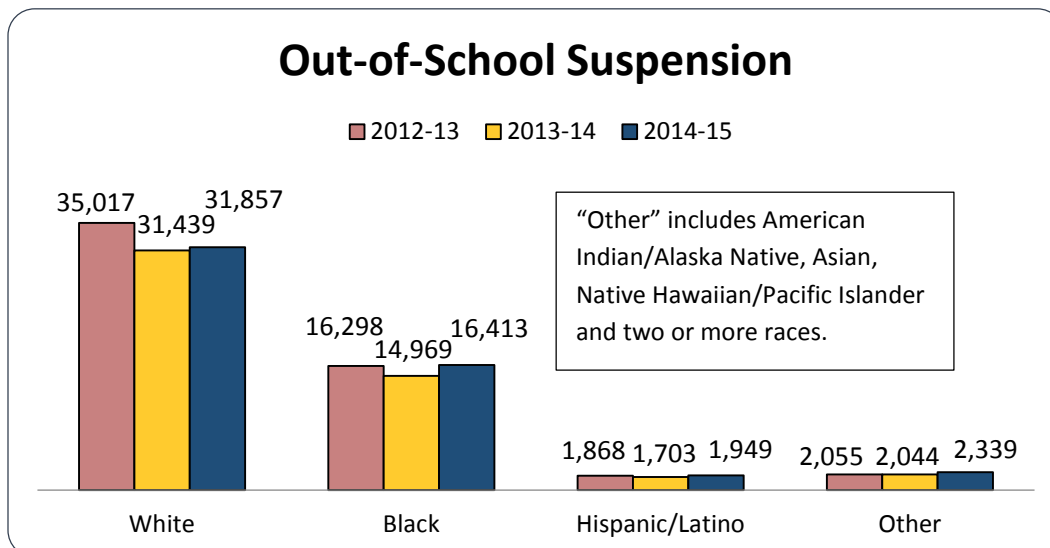
**Chart 7**



The data indicate an overall decrease from prior school years for resolutions of expulsion without services. Expulsion without services is the removal of a student from school for disciplinary reasons that results in withdrawal of the student from the school of attendance. Criteria for expulsion are defined and set by the local board of education. Arrangements are not made for the provision of educational services to students expelled without services.

The chart below disaggregates resolutions of out-of-school suspension by race/ethnicity, per school year.

**Chart 8**

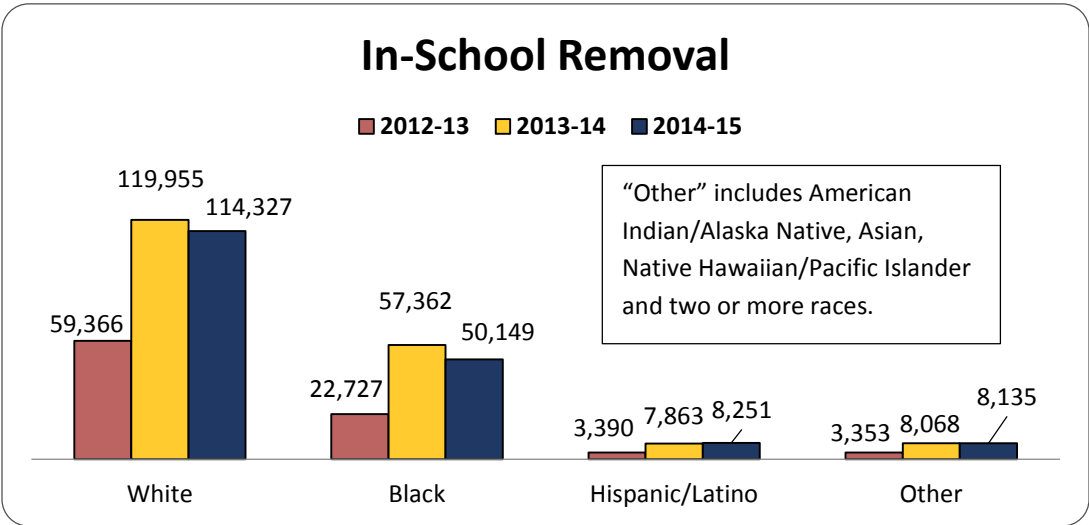


For resolutions of out-of-school suspension, there was an overall decrease in the three years of school data, despite a slight increase from school year 2013-14 to 2014-15. Out-of-School Suspension is defined as a

student’s removal from the regular classroom with temporarily restricted access to school for a specified duration of time.

The chart below disaggregates resolutions of In-School Removal by race/ethnicity, per school year.

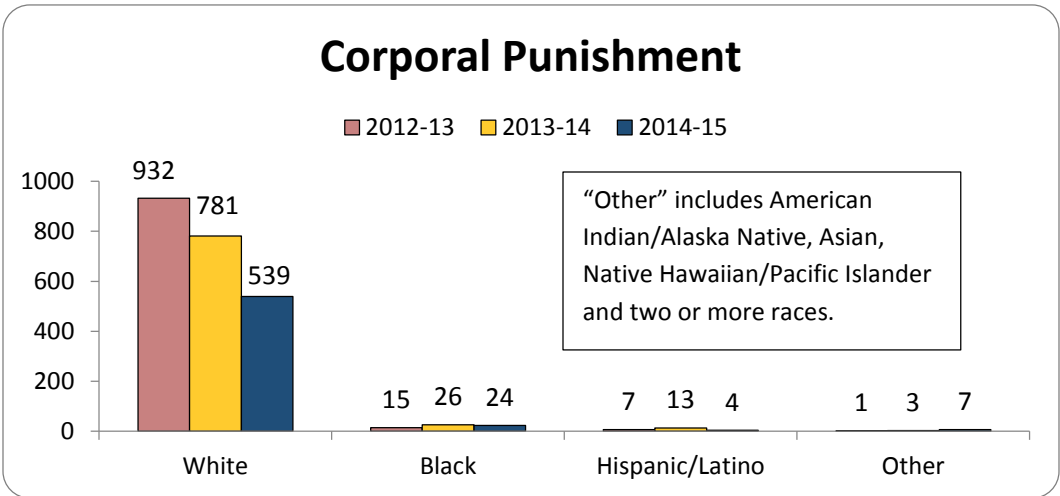
Chart 9



The data indicate an increase in the number of students receiving a resolution of In-School Removal. For the 2014-15 school year, 63 percent of all students receiving in-school removal were White, 28 percent were Black, 5 percent were Hispanic/Latino, and 4 percent were of other race/ethnicity categories. The collection of in-school removal data began in the school year 2012-13 to capture the number and frequency with which students are removed from the regular educational setting.

The chart below disaggregates resolutions of Corporal Punishment by race/ethnicity, per school year.

Chart 10



The data indicate a decline in the number of students receiving a resolution of corporal punishment. In school year 2014-15, there were 574 resolutions of corporal punishment reported, compared to 823 for school year 2013-14. As of school year 2014-15, only 25 of Kentucky’s 173 public school districts reported use of corporal

punishment as a resolution for behavior events, down from 29 in the previous school year. Corporal punishment is defined and established by local board policy.

## Behavior Incidents by Location

The chart below disaggregates behavior incidents by the location in which they occurred for school year 2014-15. The proportion of behavior incidents occurring in the classroom remained the same at 81 percent in school year 2014-15 compared to the previous year.

**Chart 11**

Location	Total	Percentage
Classroom	183,282	81%
Hallway/Stairwell	13,453	6%
Cafeteria	6,757	3%
Bus	6,301	3%
Campus Grounds	4,403	2%
Gymnasium	4,315	2%
Restroom	3,452	1.5%
Off-Campus	1,649	0.7%
Playground	1,138	0.5%
Office	1,004	0.4%
Athletic Field	229	0.1%
Field Trip	226	0.1%
Other	1,312	0.5%

## Behavior Incidents by Context

The chart below disaggregates behavior incidents by context for school year 2014-15.

**Chart 12**

Incidents by Context	
School Sponsored Event, During School Hours	202,870
School Sponsored Event, Non-School Hours	3,931
Non-School Sponsored Event, During School Hours	3,514
Non-School Sponsored Event, Non-School Hours	674

Prior to mid-autumn of school year 2014-15, schools were not required to report context for behavior incidents in Infinite Campus. Accordingly, the data in this chart reflects data that schools chose to report up to the change in school year 2014-15, and does not reflect 100 percent of the total behavior incidents.

## Behavior Events by Category

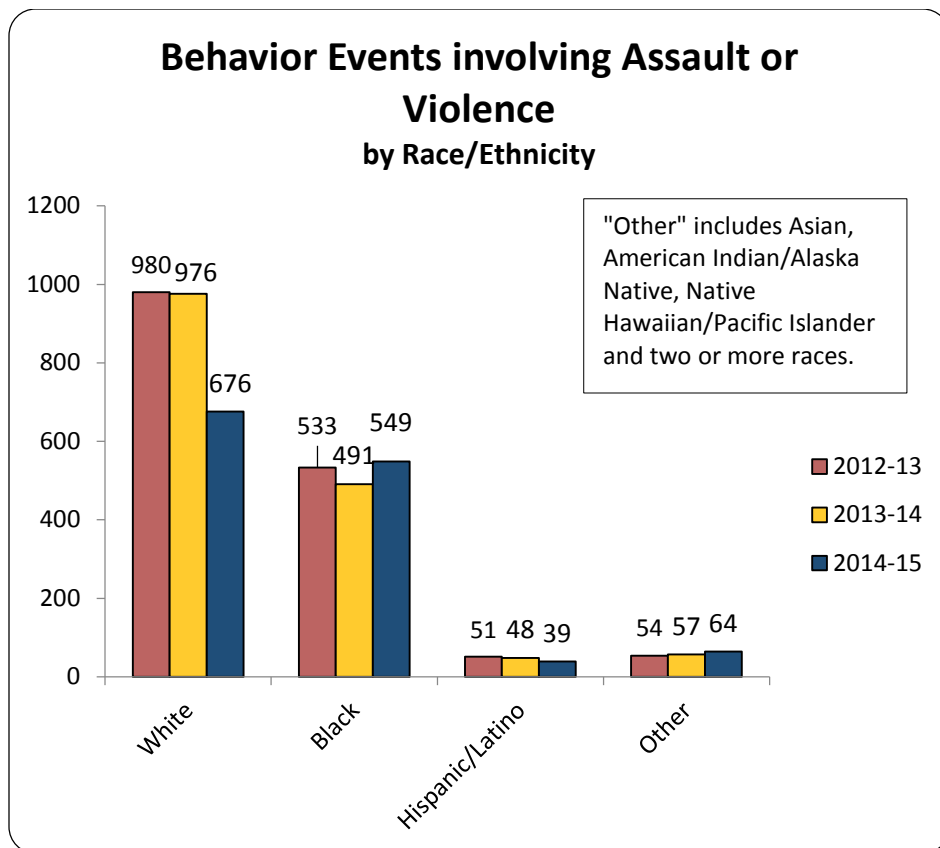
This section of data disaggregates behavior events by category of assault or violence, weapons, drugs, alcohol or tobacco, and bullying or harassment.

### Behavior Events Involving Assault or Violence

**KRS 158.444, Section (2) (b) 1a**

For school year 2014-15, there were a total of 1,328 reported behavior events involving assault or violence, which accounts for less than 1 percent of all behavior events and reflects a decrease from the number reported in the previous school year. The chart below disaggregates behavior events involving assault or violence by race/ethnicity.

**Chart 13**



Events of assault or violence involving one of the following [law violations](#):

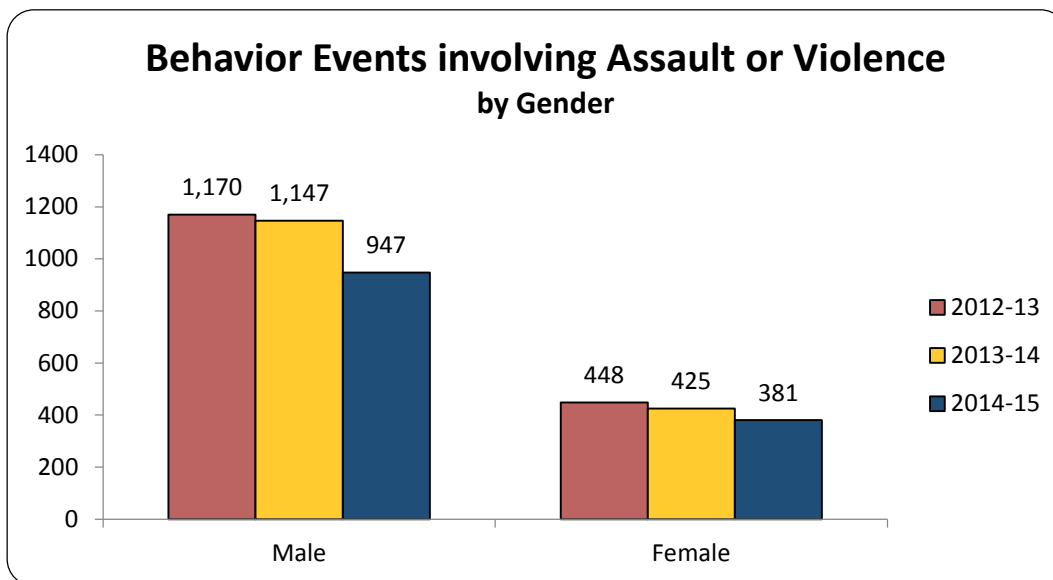
- \*011 – Criminal Homicide
- \*020 – Forcible Rape
- 030 – Robbery
- \*75 – Kidnapping
- 090 – Arson
- \*172 – Statutory Rape
- 174 – Sexual Assault
- 301 – 1<sup>st</sup> Degree Assault
- 302 – 2<sup>nd</sup> Degree Assault
- 303 – 3<sup>rd</sup> Degree Assault
- 304 – 4<sup>th</sup> Degree Assault
- 305 – Menacing
- 306 – Felony Wanton Endanger
- 307 – Misdemeanor Wanton Endangerment
- \*308 – Felony Criminal Abuse
- \*309 – Misdemeanor Criminal Abuse
- 310 – Terroristic Threat
- 320 – Terroristic Bomb
- \*330 – Terroristic Chemical/Biological/Nuclear
- \*340 – Felony Stalking

*\*No events reported for school year 2014-15*

The data indicate that 51 percent of assaults or violent behavior events involve White students, 41 percent Black, 3 percent Hispanic/Latino, and 5 percent involve students of other race/ethnicity categories. Black students are overrepresented in this category by 30 percent compared to comprising 11 percent of the total student population. Alternatively, White and Hispanic/Latino students are underrepresented. "Other" students are represented as the same percentage compared to the total population.

The chart below disaggregates by gender behavior events involving assault or violence.

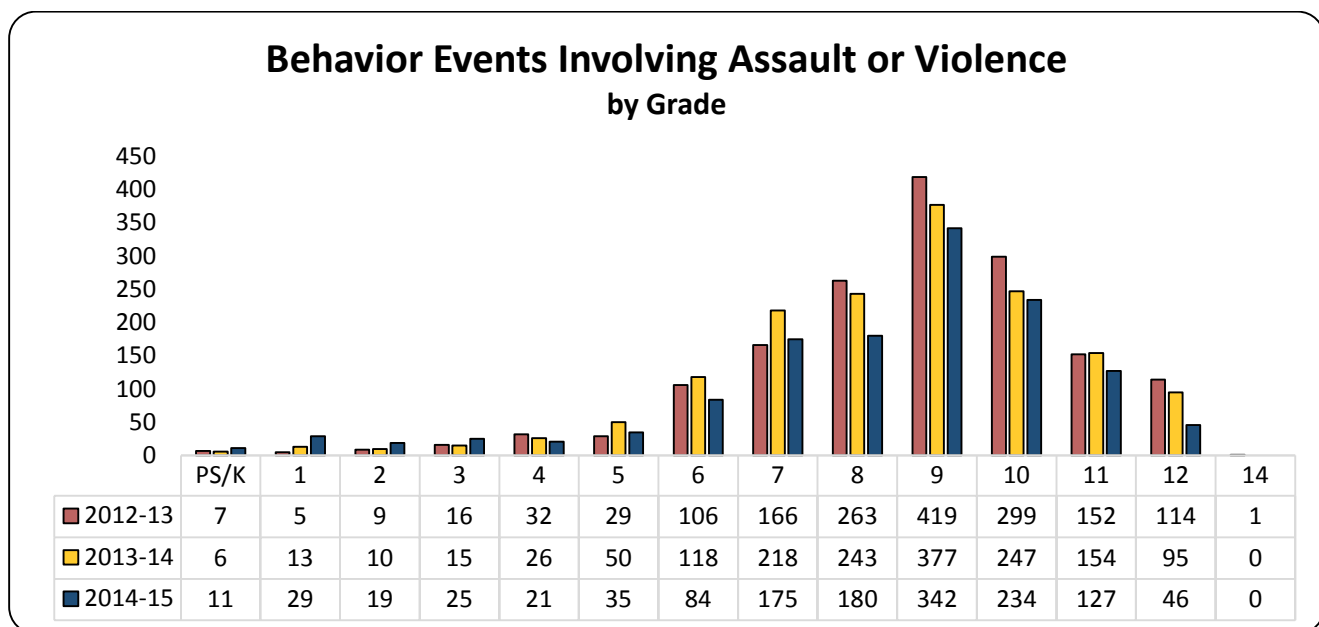
**Chart 14**



The data indicate that 71 percent of behavior events of assault or violence involve male students and 29 percent involve female students for the 2014-15 school year, indicating that males are overrepresented in this category.

The chart below disaggregates by grade level behavior events involving assault or violence.

**Chart 15**

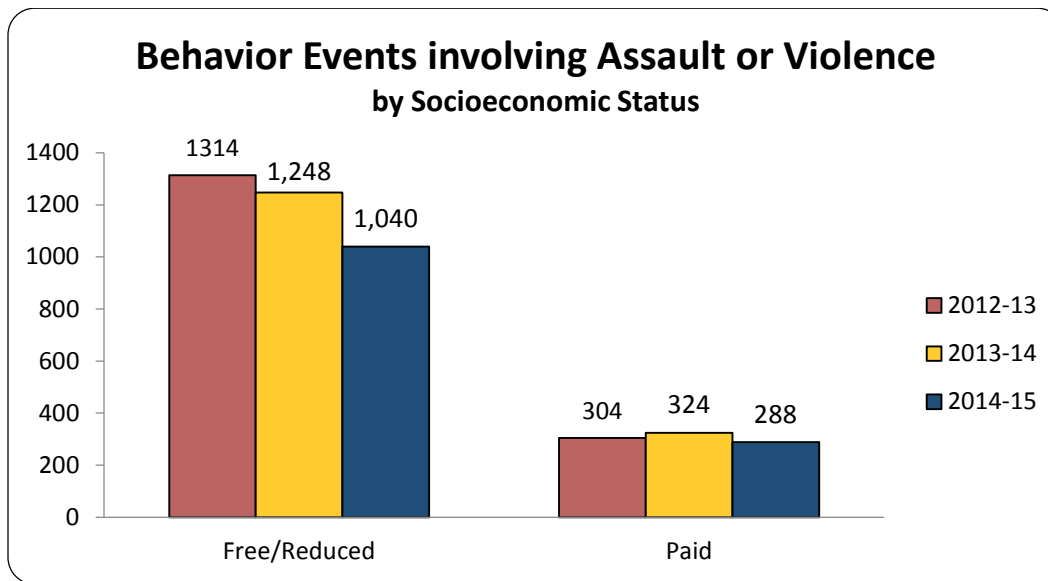


While the data indicate a peak of behavior events involving assault or violence at the ninth grade level during all three reporting years, there is an overall decrease in these events from school year 2013-14 to school year 2014-15. (Note that Grade 14 includes special education students participating in the Alternate Assessment, who must turn 17 years of age on or before October 1st of the current school year and must have progressed through grade 12 assessments.)



The chart below disaggregates by socioeconomic status as represented by eligibility for free/reduced-priced meals for behavior events involving assault or violence.

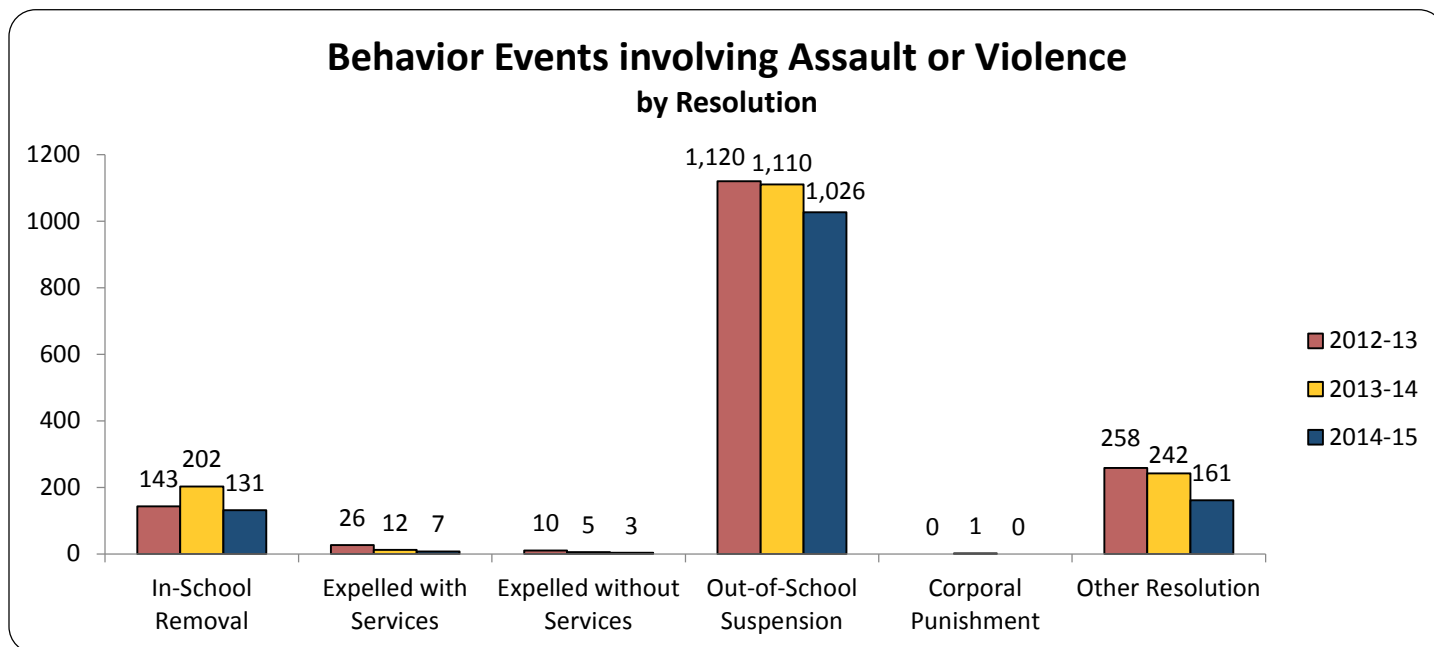
**Chart 16**



The data indicate that 78 percent of behavior events of assault or violence involve students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals, yet these students encompass only 60 percent of the total student population.

The chart below disaggregates by resolution type behavior events involving assault or violence.

**Chart 17**



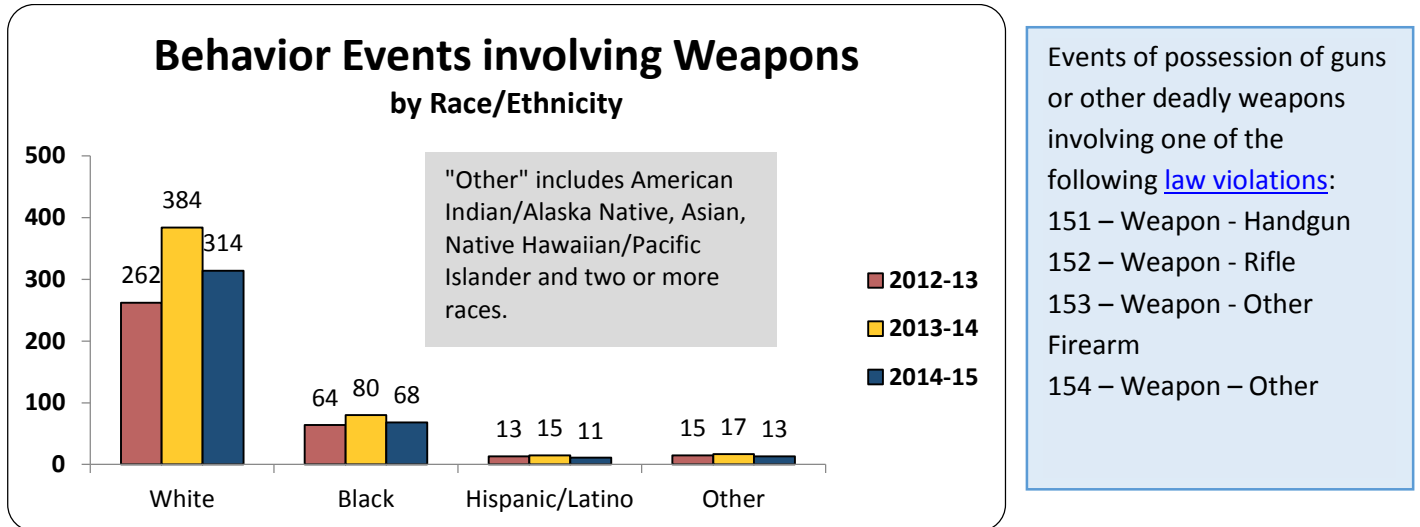
The data indicate that the majority of behavior events involving assault or violence result in out-of-school suspension; for 2014-15, out-of-school suspension accounted for 77 percent of all discipline resolutions. “Other Resolutions” are the second most frequent discipline resolutions reported and can include consequences such as court referral, conference, after-school detention and bus suspension.

## Behavior Events Involving Guns or Other Deadly Weapons

**KRS 158.444, Section (2) (b) 1b**

For school year 2014-15, weapons were involved in 406 behavior events, which is less than 1 percent of all behavior events reported. The chart below disaggregates behavior events involving weapons by race/ethnicity.

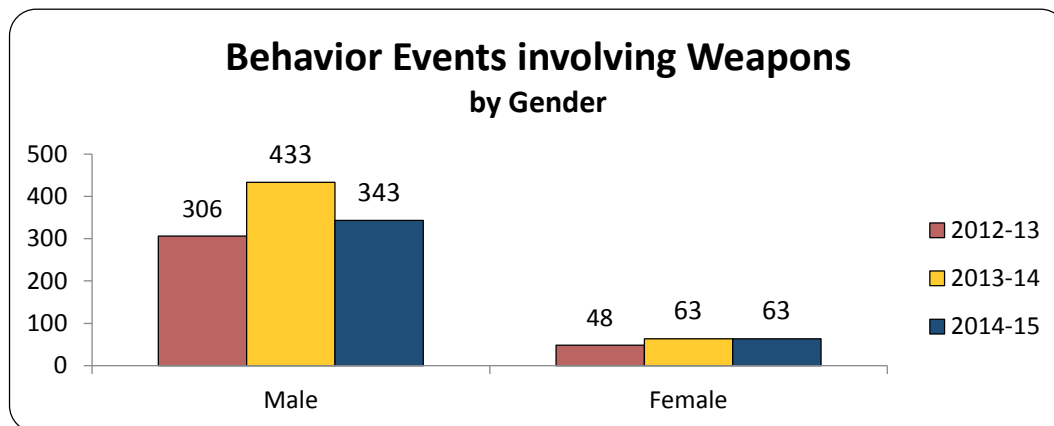
**Chart 18**



The data indicate that 77 percent of behavior events involving weapons include White students, 17 percent include Black students, 3 percent include Hispanic/Latino students, and 3 percent include students of other race/ethnicity categories. Similar to previous categories, Black students are overrepresented by 6 percent, and White students are underrepresented by 2 percent compared to the total student population. However, both are by a much smaller margin than in the other categories.

The chart below disaggregates by gender behavior events involving weapons.

**Chart 19**

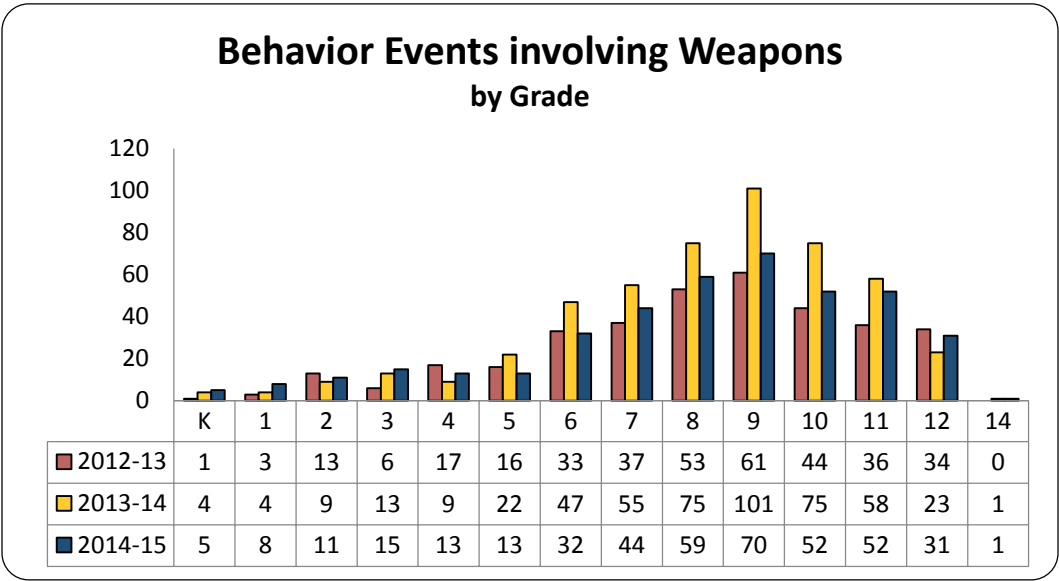


The data indicate that 84 percent of weapon-involved behavior events include male students and 16 percent include female students. This shows an overrepresentation of males compared to the total population.

However, the data indicate a decrease in the number of behavior events involving weapons from school year 2013-14 to 2014-15 for the male students.

The chart below disaggregates by grade level behavior events involving weapons.

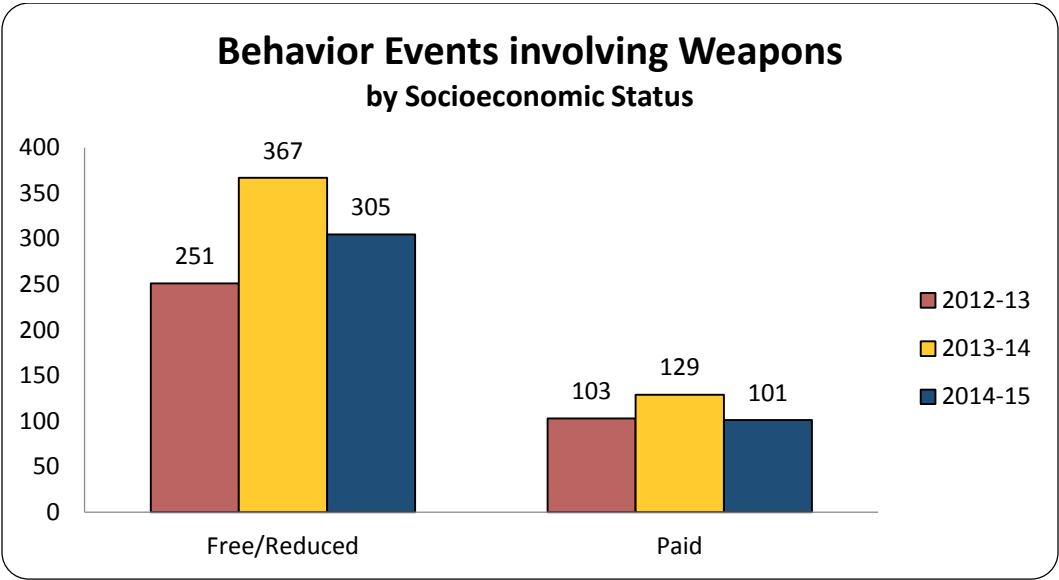
Chart 20



The data indicate an overall 22 percent decrease in reported behavior events involving weapons from school year 2013-14 to 2014-15.

The chart below disaggregates by socioeconomic status behavior events involving weapons.

Chart 21

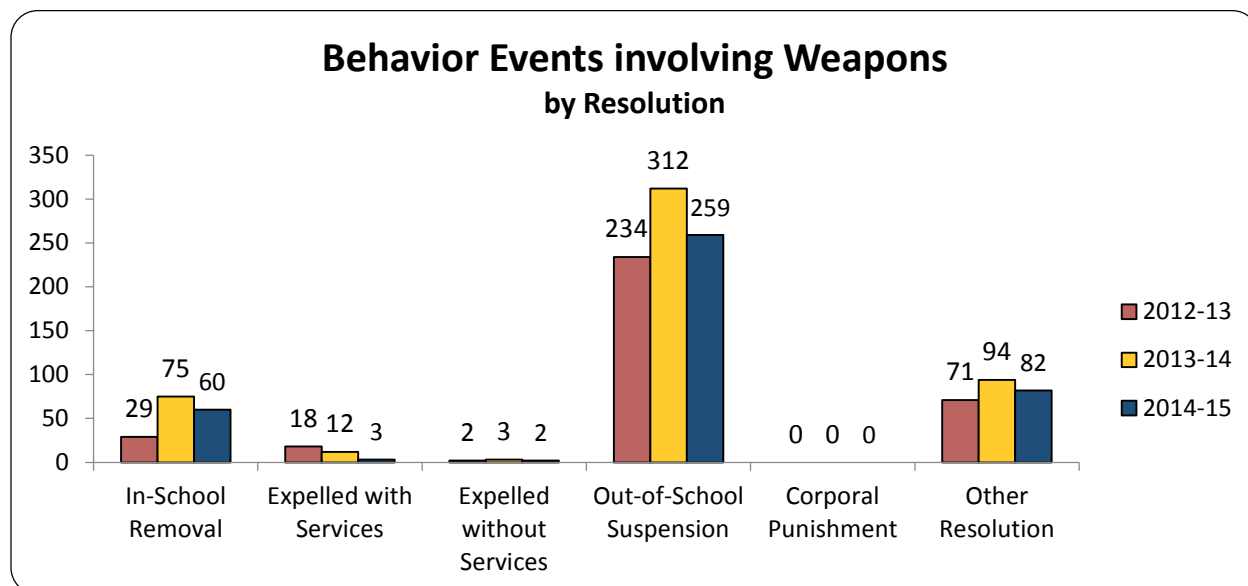


The data indicate that 75 percent of behavior events involving weapons include students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals compared to 25 percent of the “paid” student population. Given students eligible for free/reduced-price meals comprise 60 percent of the total student population, these students are

overrepresented in the weapons category. The data reflect a decrease in both free/reduced-priced meals and “paid” student populations for behavior events involving weapons from school years 2013-14 to 2014-15.

The chart below disaggregates the type of resolution for behavior events involving weapons.

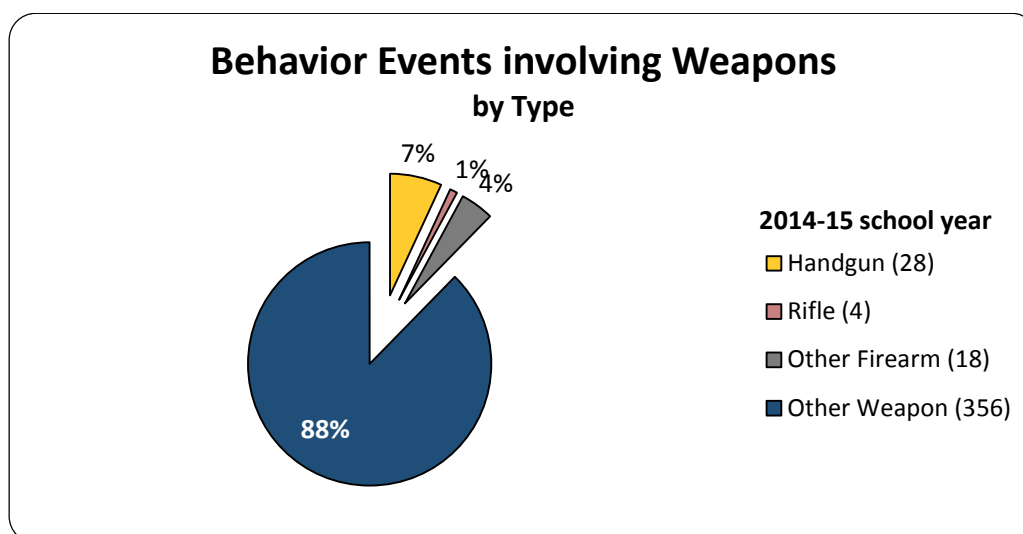
**Chart 22**



The data indicate that the majority of behavior events involving weapons result in Out-of-School Suspension, with 64 percent resulting in either Out-of-School Suspension or Expulsions. The resolutions for weapons violations are dictated by district board policies. For example, in some districts there is a mandatory 10-day Out-of-School Suspension for a weapons violation.

The chart below disaggregates by type of weapons involved in behavior events.

**Chart 23**



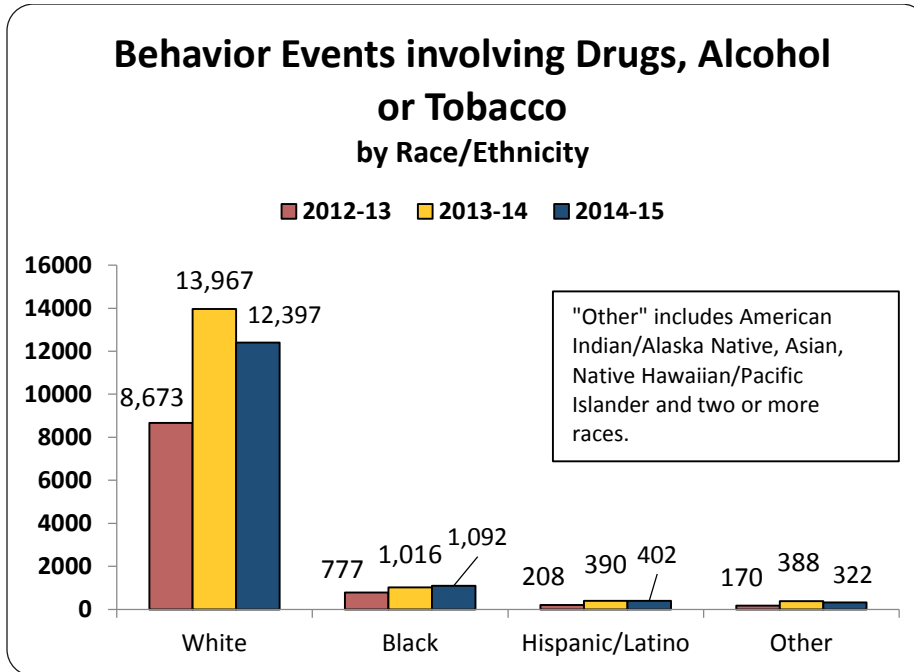
The data indicate that the majority of behavior events involving weapons are reported as “other weapon”. “Other Weapon” is defined as any item that can be used to harm another, and may include knives, box cutters, improvised weapons, etc.

## Behavior Events Involving Drugs, Alcohol or Tobacco

KRS 158.444, Section (2) (b) 1c

The chart below disaggregates behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco by race/ethnicity.

Chart 24



The data indicate that 87 percent of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco involve White students, 8 percent Black, 3 percent Hispanic/Latino students, and 2 percent students of other race/ethnicity categories. Beginning in the 2013-14 school year, there was an increase, among all student groups, in the number of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco, which could be the result of the new requirement that all behavior events be reported regardless of the type of resolution. However, there was a slight decline in the number of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco from 2013-14 (15,761) to 2014-15 (14,213).

Behavior events involving the possession or use of alcohol, prescription drugs, or controlled substances involve one of the following [law violations](#) or [board violations](#):

\*210 - DUI

230 – Under Influence

1014 – Look-alike drug possession, distribution

1801 – Other Drug Possession/Use

1802 – Other Drug Distribution

1811 - Alcohol Possession/Use

1812 – Alcohol Distribution

1821 – Marijuana Possession/Use

1822 – Marijuana Distribution

1831 – Hallucinogenic Possession/Use

1832 – Hallucinogenic Distribution

1841 – Amphetamines Possession/Use

1842 – Amphetamines Distribution

1851 – Barbiturates Possession/Use

\*1852 – Barbiturates Distribution

1861 – Heroin Possession/Use

\*1862 – Heroin Distribution

1871 – Cocaine/Crack Possession/Use

1872 – Cocaine/Crack Distribution

1881 – Prescription Drugs Possession/Use

1882 – Prescription Drugs Distribution

1891 – Inhalant Possession/Use

\*1892 – Inhalant Distribution

2001 – Drugs (Special Ed only)

9001 – Smoking (Tobacco)

9002 – Chewing (Tobacco)

9003 – Other (Tobacco)

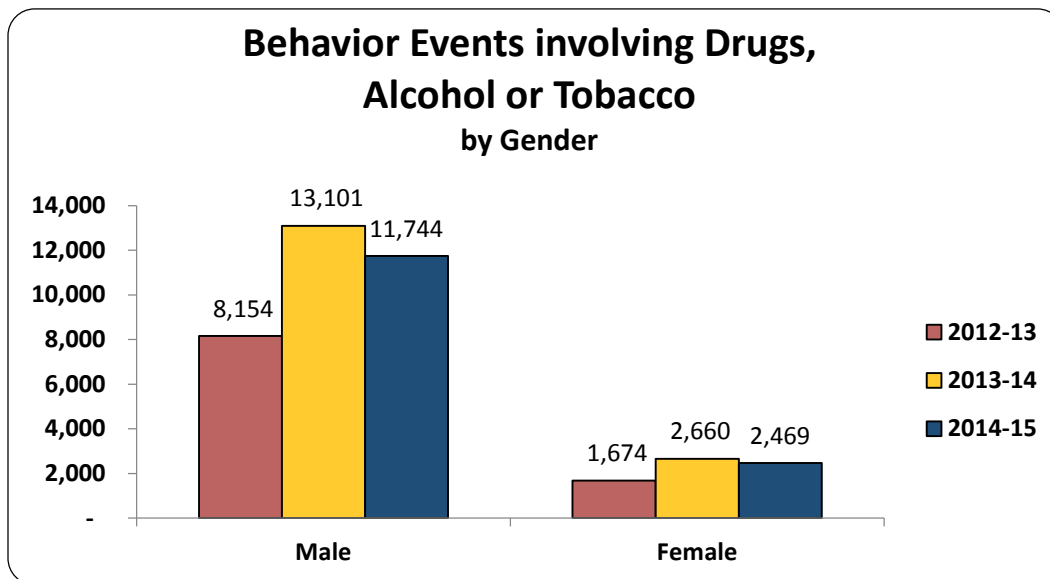
9004 – Alternative Nicotine Product (Tobacco)

9005 – Vapor Product (Tobacco)

*\*No events reported for school year 2014-15.*

The chart below disaggregates by gender behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco.

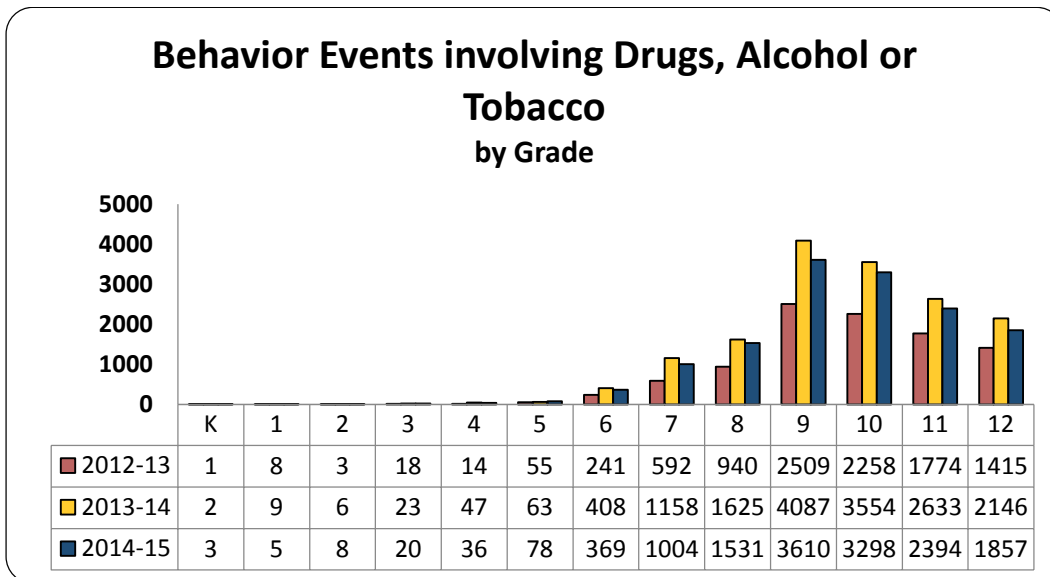
**Chart 25**



The data indicate that 83 percent of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco include male students and 17 percent include female students. The decrease from school years 2013-14 to 2014-15 for male students was 12 percent compared to an 8 percent decrease for female students.

The chart below disaggregates behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco by grade level.

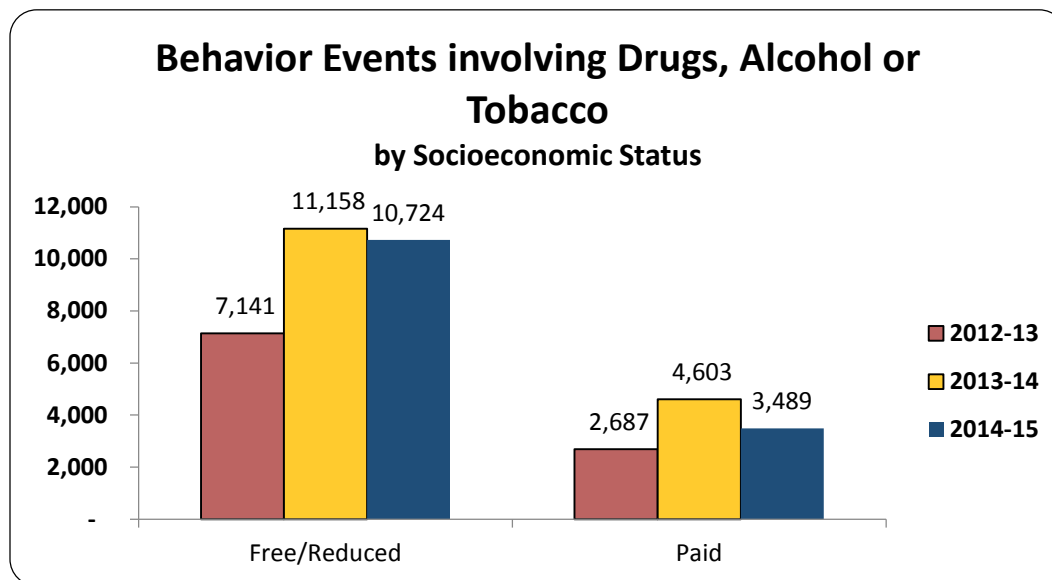
**Chart 26**



The data also indicate an overall decrease in reported behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco from school years 2013-14 to 2014-15 despite slight increases in grades K, 2, and 6. The data indicate the greatest decreases in grades 9 through 12.

The chart below disaggregates by socioeconomic status behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco.

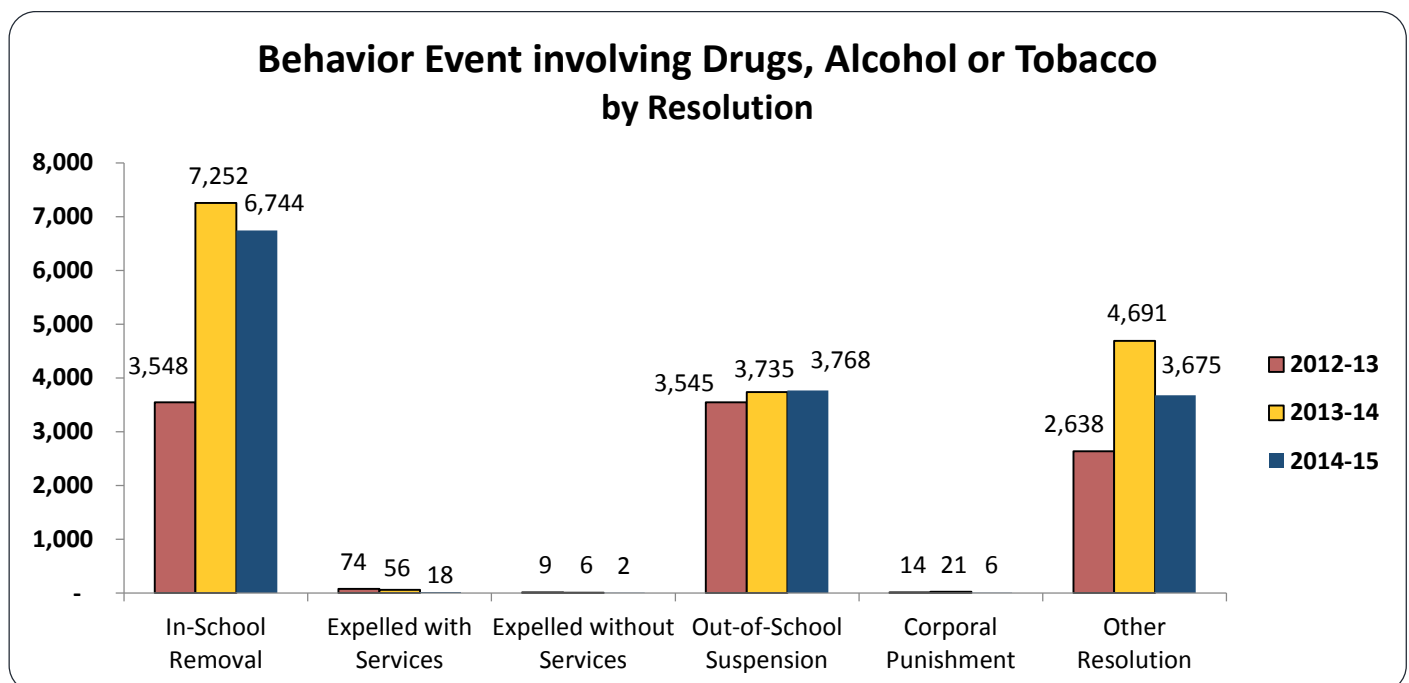
**Chart 27**



The data indicate that 75 percent of behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco include students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals. The rate of decrease from school years 2013-14 to 2014-15 was greater for “Paid” students, at 32 percent, compared to 4 percent for “Free/Reduced” students.

The chart below disaggregates, by resolution type, behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco.

**Chart 28**



The data indicate that expulsion and corporal punishment were the least frequently used discipline resolution for behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco.

The chart below disaggregates, by type of drugs reported, behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco.

**Chart 29**

<b>Behavior Events Including Drugs, Alcohol or Tobacco by Type</b>			
<b>Drugs by Type</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>
Alcohol	683	825	767
Amphetamines	7	14	7
Barbiturates	0	1	6
Cocaine	2	3	5
Hallucinogenic	11	15	17
Heroin	2	6	1
Inhalant	15	38	18
Marijuana	1,803	2,036	1,649
Other Drug	478	611	574
Prescription	369	325	227
Tobacco	6,458	11,887	10,942
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,828</b>	<b>15,761</b>	<b>14,213</b>

Based on the data, tobacco is by far the most frequently involved substance, with 10,942 reports in school year 2014-15, compared to 3,271 reports in all other categories combined. However, there is a slight decrease in behavior events involving tobacco from school year 2013-14 to 2014-15.

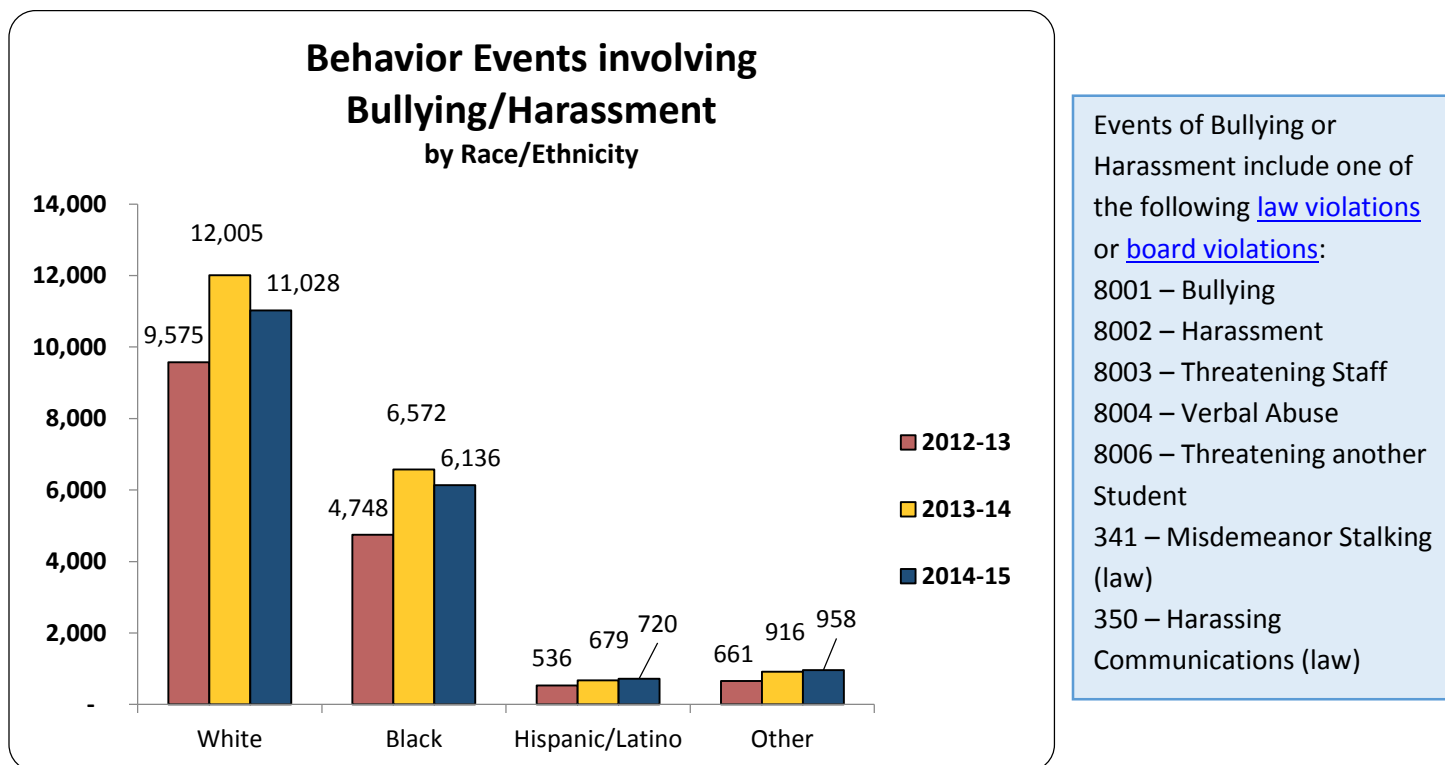


## Behavior Events Involving Bullying or Harassment

**KRS 158.444, Section (2) (b) 1d**

For school year 2014-15, there were a total of 18,842 reports of bullying or harassment, down from 20,172 in school year 2013-14. The chart below disaggregates, by race/ethnicity, behavior events involving bullying or harassment.

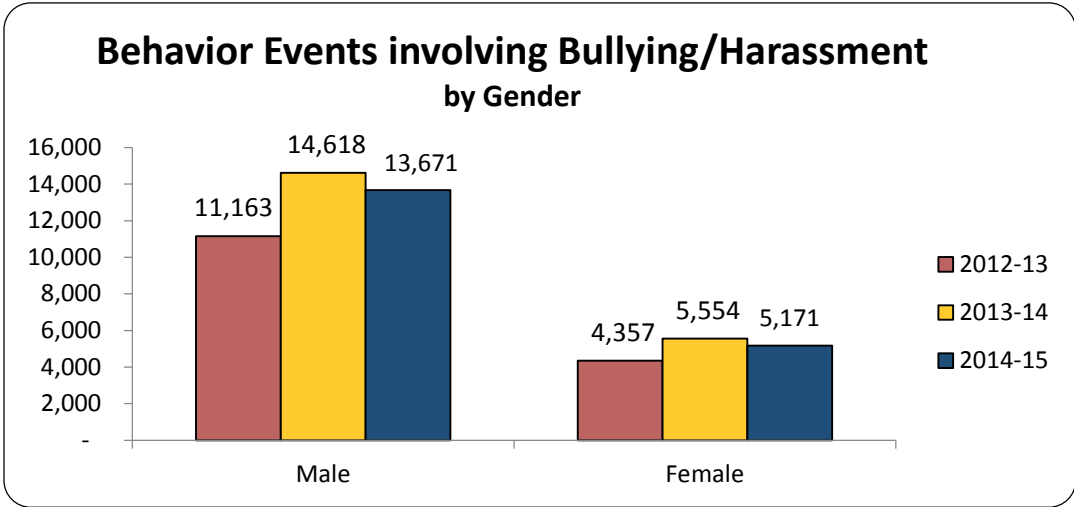
**Chart 30**



There were a total 20,172 behavior events of bullying or harassment reported for school year 2013-14, compared to 18,842 behavior events reported for school year 2014-15, a decrease of 7 percent. The data indicate that 59 percent of bullying or harassment behavior events for school year 2013-14 involved White students, 33 percent Black students, 4 percent Hispanic/Latino students and 5 percent students of other race/ethnicity categories. Black students are overrepresented in bullying/harassment when compared to their proportion of the total student population (11 percent).

The chart below disaggregates by gender behavior events involving bullying or harassment.

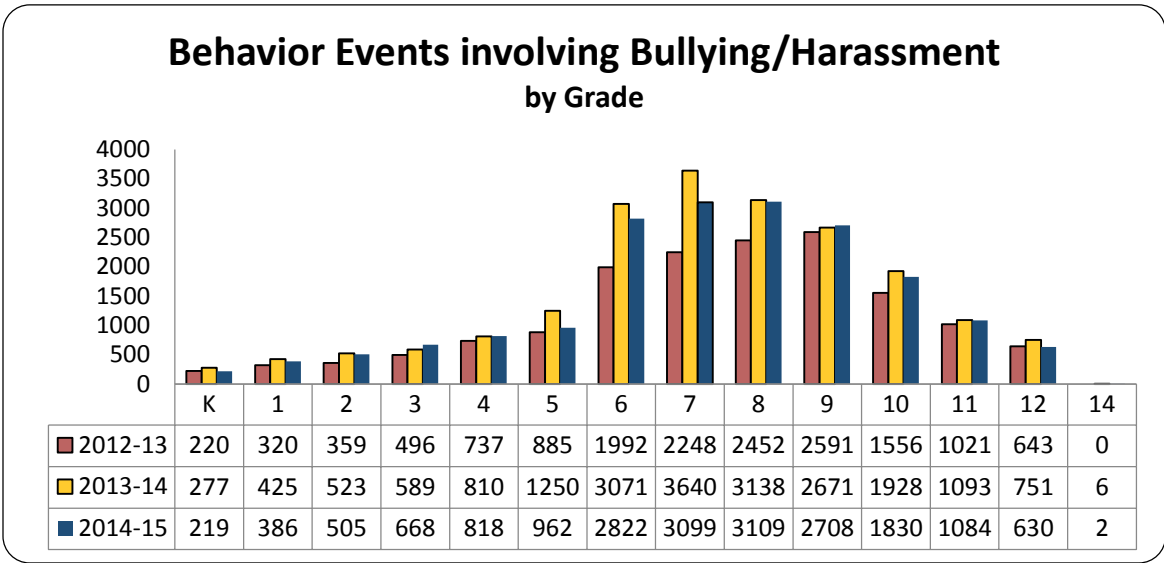
Chart 31



The data indicate that 73 percent of bullying or harassment behavior events reported for school year 2014-15 involved male students and 27 percent involved female students. Males are overrepresented here when comparing their proportion with the total student population.

The chart below disaggregates by grade level behavior events involving bullying or harassment.

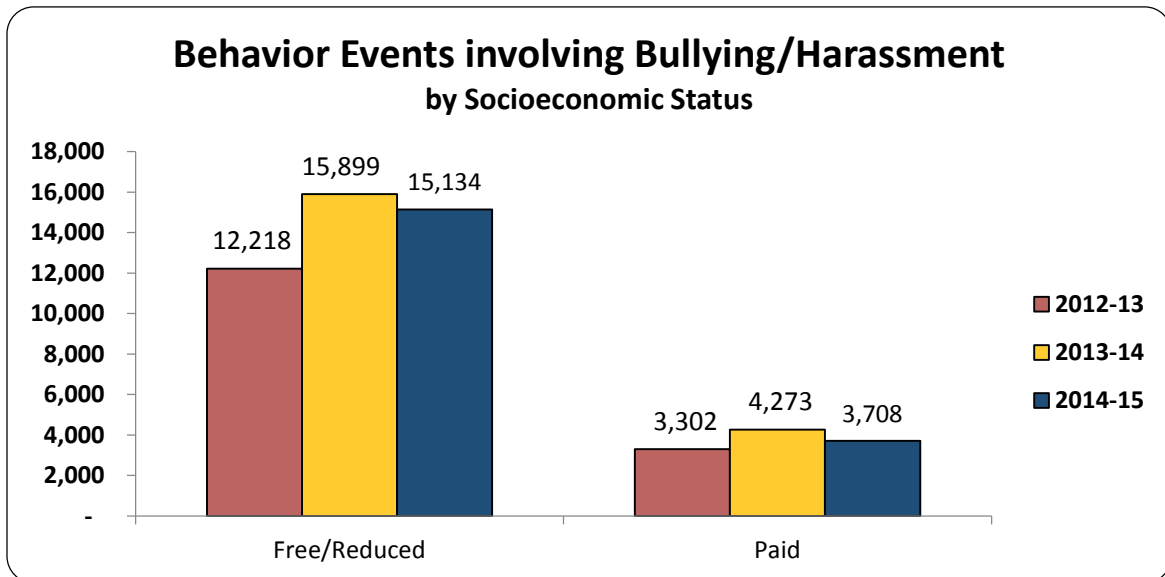
Chart 32



The data indicate a slight decrease in behavior events of bullying or harassment in grades six through ten, with numbers of reported behavior events more than doubling from fifth to sixth grade for all three school years.

The chart below disaggregates by socioeconomic status behavior events involving bullying or harassment.

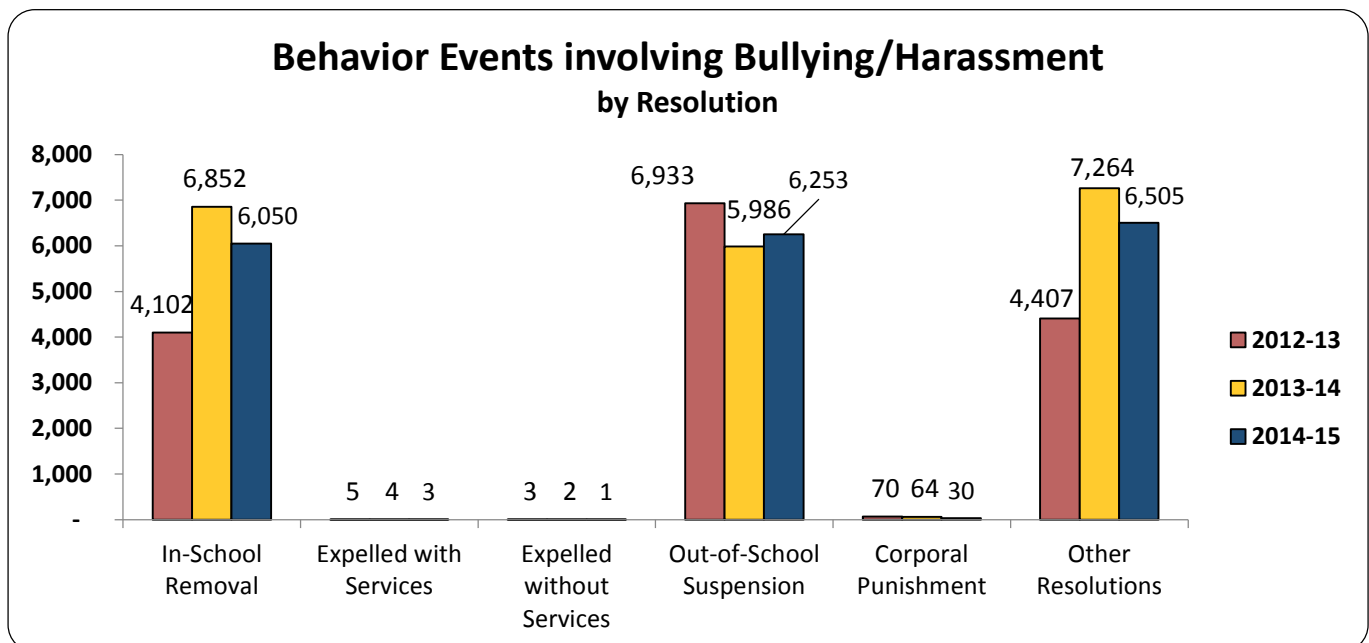
**Chart 33**



The data indicate that for school year 2014-15, 80 percent of bullying or harassment events involved students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals. Since these students make up 60 percent of the total population, they are overrepresented for this type of behavior event.

The chart below disaggregates by resolution behavior events involving bullying or harassment.

**Chart 34**



The data indicate that the majority of events involving bullying or harassment result in In-School Removal, Out-of-School Suspension or Other Resolutions. Other Resolutions include behavior events that resulted in detention, conference with parent, etc.

## Legal Proceedings

**KRS 158.444, Section (2) (b) 2**

2014-15 Safe Schools data included 227,521 behavior events. 5,006 behavior events resulted in the following legal sanctions:

- ❖ Calls to Police – 1,120
- ❖ Arrests – 313
- ❖ Charges – 1,182
- ❖ Civil Proceedings – 18
- ❖ School Resource Officer Involvement – 2,167
- ❖ Court Designated Worker - 206

## Data Summary

### 2014-15 Data

- 12 percent of Kentucky students were involved in at least one behavior event. Many students were involved in multiple behavior events.
- 72 percent of students involved in discipline resolutions were male; 28 percent were females.
- The total number of discipline resolutions involving In-School Removal was 180,862.
- The total number of discipline resolutions involving Out-of-School Suspension was 52,558.
- The total number of students expelled was 166 and 24 of those were expelled without services.
- 81 percent of reported behavior incidents occurred in the classroom. Accordingly, the majority of behavior incidents reported occurred during school sponsored events and during school hours.
- The highest number of behavior events involved 9<sup>th</sup> grade students.
- Less than 1 percent of all behavior events involved assault or violence.
- 77 percent of behavior events involving assault or violence resulted in Out-of-School Suspension.
- Weapons were involved in less than one percent of all behavior events.
- 64 percent of behavior events involving weapons resulted in Out-of-School Suspension or expulsion.
- 83 percent of behavior events of drugs, alcohol, or tobacco involved males; 17 percent involved females.
- Tobacco violations accounted for 77 percent of all behavior events involving drugs, alcohol, or tobacco.
- There was a total of 18,842 reports of bullying or harassment.
- 72 percent of all bullying or harassment events occurred in grades 6-10.
- 73 percent of all bullying or harassment events involved males; 27 percent involved females.
- 80 percent of all bullying or harassment reports involved students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals.

### Trends

- The unduplicated count of students involved in behavior events decreased by 2 percent from the prior year.
- White, Hispanic/Latino, and “Other” race/ethnicity students are underrepresented in the involvement of behavior events. However, Black students are overrepresented in the proportion of reported behavior events with 22 percent compared to their 11 percent composition of the total population.
- Males are overrepresented for discipline resolutions accounting for 72 percent of all discipline resolutions but only 51 percent of the total population.
- School year 2014-15 saw a slight decrease of In-School Removals from the prior school year; however, there was a slight increase of Out-of-School Suspensions.
- Fewer districts reported the use of Corporal Punishment; likewise fewer discipline resolutions of this type were reported during the 2014-15 school year.
- The proportion of behavior incidents occurring in the classroom remained constant at 81 percent in school year 2014-15 compared to the prior year.

- There was a decrease of 18 percent in the number of behavior events involving assault or violence from the previous school year.
- Males and Black students both are overrepresented in behavior events involving assault or violence, compared to their respective proportions of the total population.
- The data indicate that 78 percent of behavior events of assault or violence involve students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals. These students encompass only 60 percent of the total student population; therefore, they are overrepresented in this type of behavior event. However, a smaller proportion of these events involved students who receive free/reduced-priced meals compared to previous school years.
- Behavior events involving assault or violence peak at the ninth grade level.
- Although there was an increase in behavior events involving weapons from school year 2012-13 to 2013-14, for school year 2014-15, the total amount of behavior events involving weapons decreased.
- The data indicate that 84 percent of weapon-involved behavior events include male students and 16 percent include female students, reflecting an overrepresentation of males compared to the total population.
- The data indicate that 77 percent of behavior events involving weapons include White students, 17 percent include Black students, 3 percent include Hispanic/Latino students, and 3 percent include students of other race/ethnicity categories. Similar to previous categories, Black students are slightly overrepresented while White students are underrepresented. However, both are represented by a much smaller margin than in the other categories.
- The data indicate that 75 percent of behavior events involving weapons include students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals compared to 25 percent of the “paid” student population. These students are overrepresented in the weapons category.
- The decrease from school year 2013-14 to 2014-15 for male students was 12 percent compared to a 8 percent decrease for female students in behavior events involving drugs, alcohol or tobacco.
- Reports of bullying or harassment decreased by 7 percent compared to the prior school year.
- The number of bullying reports more than doubled from 5<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> grade and peaked in the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade.
- While White students account for the majority of bullying or harassment behavior events for school year 2013-14, Black students are overrepresented compared to their proportion of the total student population.
- Males also are overrepresented in reports of bullying or harassment behavior events, accounting for 73 percent of reports for the school year.
- The data indicate that for school year 2014-15, 80 percent of bullying or harassment events involved students eligible for free/reduced-priced meals. Since these students make up 60 percent of the population, they are overrepresented in reported incidents of bullying.

## Relevant Websites

Kentucky Department of Education – Safe Schools Data Collection & Reporting

<http://education.ky.gov/school/sdfs/Pages/Safe-Schools-Data-Collection-and-Reporting.aspx>

Kentucky Department of Education – Behavior Standards for 2014-2015

<http://education.ky.gov/school/sdfs/Documents/2014-15%20Standard%20Behavior.pdf>

Kentucky Schools Open House – safe schools & behavior data by schools and districts

<http://openhouse.education.ky.gov/>

Safe Schools reporting statute – KRS 158.444

<http://www.lrc.ky.gov/statutes/statute.aspx?id=3519>

Kentucky Center for School Safety

<http://www.kycss.org>

## Definitions of Law and Board Violations Included in this Report

### Assault or Violence Law Violations

Code	Description	Definition
11	<b>Criminal Homicide</b>	A person is guilty of criminal homicide when he causes the death of another human being under circumstances which constitute murder, manslaughter in the first degree, manslaughter in the second degree, or reckless homicide.
20	<b>Forcible Rape</b>	A person is guilty of forcible rape when he/she engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with another person by forcible compulsion; or he/she engages in sexual intercourse/deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is incapable of consent because they are physically helpless; or are less than twelve (12) years old. "Deviate sexual intercourse" means any act of sexual gratification involving the sex organs of one person and the mouth or anus of another; or penetration of the anus of one person by a foreign object manipulated by another person (other than generally recognized health-care practices). Sexual intercourse means sexual intercourse in its ordinary sense and includes penetration of the sex organs of one person by a foreign object manipulated by another person.
30	<b>Robbery</b>	The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force and/or putting the victim in fear.
75	<b>Kidnapping</b>	A person is guilty of kidnapping when he/she unlawfully restrains another person and when his intent is: (a) To hold a person for ransom or reward; or (b) To accomplish or to advance a commission of a felony; or (c) To inflict bodily injury or to terrorize the victim or another; or (d) To interfere with the performance of a governmental or political function; or (e) To use a person as a shield or hostage; or (f) To deprive the parents or guardian of the custody of a minor, when the person taking the minor is not a "person exercising custodial control or supervision" is defined in KRS 600.020.
90	<b>Arson</b>	Any intentional burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle, or aircraft.
172	<b>Statutory Rape</b>	A person is guilty of statutory rape (in KY, rape in the second degree) when: (a) Being eighteen (18) years old or more, engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than fourteen (14) years old; or (b) He/she engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is mentally incapacitated or; (c) Being twenty-one (21) years old or more, engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than sixteen (16) years old.
174	<b>Sexual Assault (Unwanted touching in a sexual manner)</b>	A person is guilty of sexual assault when: (a) He/she subjects another person to sexual contact (touching intimate parts) by forcible compulsion; or (b) He/she subjects sexual contact on another person who is incapable of consent because he is physically helpless; less than twelve (12) years old; or is mentally incapacitated.



301	<b>1st Degree Assault</b>	<p>A person is guilty of assault in the first degree when:</p> <p>(a) He intentionally causes serious physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument; or</p> <p>(b) Under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life, wantonly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of death to another and thereby causes serious physical injury to another person.</p> <p>Assault in the first degree is a Class B Felony.</p>
302	<b>2nd Degree Assault</b>	<p>A person is guilty of assault in the second degree when he/she:</p> <p>(a) Intentionally causes serious physical injury to another person; or (b) Intentionally causes physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument; or (c) Wantonly causes serious physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument.</p> <p>Assault in the second degree is a Class C felony.</p>
303	<b>3rd Degree Assault</b>	<p>A person is guilty of assault in the third degree when he/she:</p> <p>(a) Recklessly, with a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, or intentionally causes or attempts to cause physical injury to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A state, county, city, or federal peace officer;</li> <li>2. An employee of a detention facility, or state residential treatment facility or state staff secure facility for residential treatment which provides for the care, treatment, or detention of a juvenile charged with or adjudicated delinquent because of a public offense or as a youthful offender;</li> <li>3. An employee of the Department for Community Based Services employed as a social worker to provide direct client services, if the event occurs while the worker is performing job-related duties;</li> <li>4. A probation and parole officer;</li> <li>5. A transportation officer appointed by a county fiscal court or legislative body of a consolidated local government, urban-county government, or charter government to transport inmates when the county jail or county correctional facility is closed while the transportation officer is performing job-related duties;</li> <li>6. A public or private elementary or secondary school or school district classified or certified employee, school bus driver, or other school employee acting in the course and scope of the employee's employment; or</li> <li>7. A public or private elementary or secondary school or school district volunteer acting in the course and scope of that person's volunteer service for the school or school district; or</li> </ol> <p>(b) Being a person confined in a detention facility, or state residential treatment facility or state staff secure facility for residential treatment which provides for the care, treatment, or detention of a juvenile charged with or adjudicated delinquent because of a public offense or as a youthful offender, inflicts physical injury upon or throws or causes feces, or urine, or other bodily fluid to be thrown upon an employee of the facility.</p> <p>Assault in the third degree is a Class D Felony.</p>

<b>304</b>	<b>4th Degree Assault</b>	<p>A person is guilty of assault in the fourth degree when he/she:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Intentionally or wantonly causes physical injury to another person; or</li> <li>(b) With recklessness, causes physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument.</li> </ul> <p>Assault in the fourth degree is a Class A misdemeanor.</p>
<b>305</b>	<b>Menacing</b>	<p>A person is guilty of menacing when he/she intentionally places another person in reasonable apprehension of imminent physical injury.</p> <p>Menacing is a Class B misdemeanor.</p>
<b>306</b>	<b>Felony Wanton Endangerment</b>	<p>A person is guilty of wanton endangerment in the first degree when, under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life, he/she wantonly engages in conduct which creates a substantial danger of death or serious physical injury to another person.</p> <p>Wanton endangerment in the first degree is a Class D felony.</p>
<b>307</b>	<b>Misdemeanor Wanton Endangerment</b>	<p>A person is guilty of wanton endangerment in the second degree when he/she wantonly engages in conduct which creates a substantial danger of physical injury to another person.</p> <p>Wanton endangerment in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.</p>
<b>308</b>	<b>Felony Criminal Abuse</b>	<p>(1) A person is guilty of criminal abuse in the first degree when he/she intentionally abuses another person or permits another person of whom he/she has actual custody to be abused and thereby:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Causes serious physical injury; or</li> <li>(b) Places him in a situation that may cause him serious physical injury; or</li> <li>(c) Causes torture, cruel confinement or cruel punishment to a person twelve years of age or less, or who is physically helpless or mentally helpless.</li> </ul> <p>2) A person is guilty of criminal abuse in the second degree when he wantonly abuses another person or permits another person of whom he has actual custody to be abused and thereby:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Causes serious physical injury; or</li> <li>(b) Places him in a situation that may cause him serious physical injury; or</li> <li>(c) Causes torture, cruel confinement or cruel punishment to a person twelve years of age or less, or who is physically helpless or mentally helpless.</li> </ul> <p>Criminal abuse in the first degree is a Class D felony.</p>
<b>309</b>	<b>Misdemeanor Criminal Abuse</b>	<p>(1) A person is guilty of criminal abuse in the third degree when he recklessly abuses another person or permits another person of whom he has actual custody to be abused and thereby:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Causes serious physical injury; or</li> <li>(b) Places him in a situation that may cause him serious physical injury; or</li> <li>(c) Causes torture, cruel confinement or cruel punishment to a person twelve (12) years of age or less, or who is physically helpless or mentally helpless.</li> </ul> <p>Criminal abuse in the third degree is a Class A misdemeanor.</p>
<b>310</b>	<b>Terroristic Threat</b>	Activating fire alarms

<b>320</b>	<b>Terroristic Threat – Bomb</b>	Bomb threats or threats of other explosive devices
<b>330</b>	<b>Terroristic Threat - Chemical/Biological/Nuclear</b>	Chemical, biological, or nuclear threats
<b>340</b>	<b>Felony Stalking</b>	<p>(1) A person is guilty of stalking in the first degree:</p> <p>(a) When he intentionally:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Stalks another person; and</li> <li>2. Makes an explicit or implicit threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Sexual contact as defined in KRS 510.010;</li> <li>b. Serious physical injury; or</li> <li>c. Death; and</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>(b) 1. A protective order has been issued by the court to protect the same victim or victims and the defendant has been served with the summons or order or has been given actual notice; or</p> <p>2. A criminal complaint is currently pending with a court, law enforcement agency, or prosecutor by the same victim or victims and the defendant has been served with a summons or warrant or has been given actual notice; or</p> <p>3. The defendant has been convicted of or pled guilty within the previous five (5) years to a felony or to a Class A misdemeanor against the same victim or victims; or</p> <p>4. The act or acts were committed while the defendant had a deadly weapon on or about his person.</p> <p>Stalking in the first degree is a Class D felony.</p>

## Weapons Law Violations

<b>Code</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>151</b>	<b>Weapon - Handgun</b>	A handgun is any pistol or revolver originally designed to be fired by the use of a single hand, or any other firearm originally designed to be fired by the use of a single hand. A firearm is any weapon that will expel a projectile by the action of an explosive. This offense encompasses manufacture, sale, or possession of handguns on school property or at a school function. <i>(By KRS 527.070, this excludes students 18 years of age and older who have these firearms in their automobile on school property.)</i>
<b>152</b>	<b>Weapon - Rifle</b>	A rifle is a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed metallic cartridge to fire only a single projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger. This category also includes <b>shotguns</b> . This offense encompasses sale or possession of rifles or shotguns on school property or at a school function. <i>(By KRS 527.070, this excludes students 18 years of age and older who have these firearms in their automobile on school property.)</i>
<b>153</b>	<b>Weapon/Other Firearm</b>	Weapons other than handguns, rifles, or shotguns that will expel a projectile by the action of an explosive. Examples of other firearms include air guns (that use

		pneumatic pressure or pressurized cartridges to fire a projectile) also known as BB guns and other homemade firearms. <i>(By KRS 527.070, this excludes students 18 years of age and over who have these firearms in their automobile on school property.)</i>
154	<b>Weapon - Other</b>	Any object capable of being readily used by one person to inflict severe bodily injury upon another person. Examples include (but are not limited to) knives, artificial knuckles, club, baton and nunchaku karate sticks. This offense encompasses manufacture, sale, or possession of these types of weapons on school property or at a school function. <i>(By KRS 527.070, this excludes students 18 years of age and over who have these weapons in their automobile on school property.)</i>

## Drug and Alcohol Law and Board Violations

Law Violations		
Code	Description	Definition
210	<b>DUI (Driving Under the Influence)</b>	Operating a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration at or above 0.08 for those above 21 and 0.02 for those under age 21; or while under the influence of alcohol or other substance which impairs driving ability.
230	<b>Under Influence</b>	Includes all offenses of intoxication (with the exception of driving under the influence). In Kentucky, this offense equates to alcohol intoxication and/or public intoxication, which occurs when a person appears in a public place manifestly under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, or other intoxicating substance.
1801	<b>Other Drug Possession and Use</b>	Includes possession and use of controlled substances or unauthorized possession of over-the-counter drugs not specifically listed elsewhere in the 1800 violation codes. (e.g., bath salts, cold medicines)
1802	<b>Other Drug Distribution</b>	Includes sale and/or distribution of controlled substances or unauthorized possession of over-the-counter drugs not specifically listed elsewhere in the 1800 violation codes.
1811	<b>Alcohol Possession and Use</b>	Includes possession and use of a liquor, brew, or mixture containing alcohol. (e.g., beer, whiskey, and wine)
1812	<b>Alcohol Distribution</b>	Includes sale and/or distribution of a liquor, brew, or mixture containing alcohol. (e.g., beer, whiskey, and wine)
1821	<b>Marijuana/hashish Possession and Use</b>	Includes possession and use of marijuana or hashish.
1822	<b>Marijuana Distribution</b>	Includes sale and/or distribution of marijuana.
1831	<b>Hallucinogenic Possession and Use</b>	Includes possession and use of a psychoactive drug that induces hallucinations or altered sensory experiences (e.g., LSD, PCP).
1832	<b>Hallucinogenic Distribution</b>	Includes sale and/or distribution of a psychoactive drug that induces hallucinations or altered sensory experiences (e.g., LSD, PCP).
1841	<b>Amphetamines Possession and Use</b>	Includes possession and use of amphetamine or methamphetamine.
1842	<b>Amphetamines</b>	Includes sale and/or distribution of amphetamine or methamphetamine.

	<b>Distribution</b>	
<b>1851</b>	<b>Barbiturates Possession and Use</b>	Includes possession and use of barbiturates. Barbiturates are organic compounds that produce sedative and hypnotic effects (e.g., Nembutal, Luminal, Seconal, Pentothal).
<b>1852</b>	<b>Barbiturates Distribution</b>	Includes sale and/or distribution of barbiturates. Barbiturates are organic compounds that produce sedative and hypnotic effects (e.g., Nembutal, Luminal, Seconal, Pentothal).
<b>1861</b>	<b>Heroin Possession and Use</b>	Includes possession and use of heroin.
<b>1862</b>	<b>Heroin Distribution</b>	Includes sale and/or distribution of heroin.
<b>1871</b>	<b>Cocaine/crack Possession and Use</b>	Includes possession and use of cocaine or crack.
<b>1872</b>	<b>Cocaine/crack Distribution</b>	Includes sale and/or distribution of cocaine or crack.
<b>1881</b>	<b>Prescription Drug Possession and Use</b>	Includes unauthorized possession and use of medications that are available only with prescriptions from a doctor or dentist to a pharmacist.
<b>1882</b>	<b>Prescription Drug Distribution</b>	Includes unauthorized sale and/or distribution of medications that are available only with prescriptions from a doctor or dentist to a pharmacist.
<b>1891</b>	<b>Inhalant Possession and Use</b>	Includes possession and use of Inhalants.
<b>1892</b>	<b>Inhalant Distribution</b>	Includes sale and/or distribution of Inhalants.
<b>2001</b>	<b>Drug – Special Ed Only</b>	Special education student removed from school personnel for drugs and who was sent to an Interim Alternative Educational Setting (IAES). Refer to <a href="#">IAES Definition</a> .
<b>Board Violations</b>		
<b>1014</b>	<b>Look-alike drug possession, distribution</b>	The use, possession or distribution of a look-alike or counterfeit drug as a substance that the student believes to be or represents to be illegal, or a substance where the student engaged in behavior that would cause a reasonable person to believe the drug was illegal.

## Tobacco Board Violations

Code	Description	Definition
9001	Smoking	The use or possession by students of tobacco products that require lighting and smoking is prohibited inside school buildings, school buses, vans, or other vehicles that are owned by, leased by, or under the control of a school district; also tobacco use or possession on property owned by, leased by, or under the control of a school district. This code specifically includes cigarettes and cigar products.
9002	Chewing	The use or possession by students of tobacco products that don't involve smoking is prohibited in school buildings, school buses or buses, vans or other vehicles that are owned by, leased by, or under the control of a school district; tobacco use or possession on school property owned by, leased by, or under the control of a school district. This code specifically includes chewing tobacco.
9003	Tobacco - Other	The use or possession by students of tobacco products that don't involve smoking is prohibited in school buildings, school buses or buses, vans or other vehicles that are owned by, leased by or under the control of a school district; tobacco use or possession on school property owned by, leased by or under the control of a school district. This code specifically includes snuff, or any kind of smokeless tobacco.
9004	Alternative Nicotine Product	The use or possession of an alternative nicotine product, which means noncombustible product containing nicotine that is intended for human consumption, whether chewed, absorbed, dissolved, or ingested by other means.
9005	Vapor Product	The use or possession of a vapor product, which includes but is not limited to any electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or similar product or device.

## Bullying or Harassment Law Violations

Code	Description	Definition
341	Misdemeanor Stalking	<p>(1) A person is guilty of stalking in the second degree when he intentionally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Stalks another person; and</li> <li>(b) Makes an explicit or implicit threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sexual contact as defined in KRS 510.010;</li> <li>2. Physical injury; or</li> <li>3. Death</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><i>Stalking in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.</i></p>
350	Harassing Communications	<p>(1) A person is guilty of harassing communications when, with intent to intimidate, harass, annoy, or alarm another person, he or she:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communicates with a person, anonymously or otherwise, by telephone, telegraph, mail, or any other form of written communication in a manner which causes annoyance or alarm and serves no purpose of legitimate communication;</li> <li>• Makes a telephone call, whether or not conversation ensues, with no purpose of legitimate communication; or</li> <li>• Communicates, while enrolled as a student in a school district, with or about another school student, anonymously or otherwise, by telephone, the Internet, telegraph, mail, or any other form of electronic or written communication in a manner which a reasonable person under the circumstances should know would cause the other student to suffer fear of physical harm, intimidation,</li> </ul>

		humiliation, or embarrassment and which serves no purpose of legitimate communication. <i>Harassing communications is a Class B misdemeanor.</i>
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### Bullying or Harassment Board Violations

Code	Description	Definition
8001	<b>Bullying</b>	Physically or psychologically abusing another person by means of verbal or physical threats, intimidation, insults, or other aggressive behavior. This may include abuse based upon race, ethnicity, gender, religion or disability. These attacks, which substantially hinder another student's health, safety, welfare, the right to attend school or participate in school activities, constitute harassment and bullying.
8002	<b>Harassment</b>	Delivering disrespectful messages (verbal or gestural) to one or more people, which may include threats and intimidation, obscene gestures, pictures, or written notes. These messages may include negative comments based on race, religion, gender, age, and/or national origin and sustained or intense verbal attacks based on ethnic origin, disabilities, or other personal matters.
8003	<b>Threatening Staff</b>	Using verbal messages or physical actions toward a staff person or school representative that imply the threat of serious physical injury.
8004	<b>Verbal Abuse</b>	Using abusive and demeaning language: words that attack or injure an individual, words that cause one to believe an untrue statement, or words that speak falsely of an individual. This can include talking back, name calling, and/or creating socially rude interactions.
8006	<b>Threatening another Student</b>	Any statement, communication, conduct or gesture, including those in written form, directed toward another student that causes reasonable apprehension of physical harm to person or property.